The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,653.—New Series. | BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867. | Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage.......	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town..	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months advance, delivered in Town.	„ 16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
—— including postage......	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions..	„ 0	2 As. per

line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY

BIRTH.

THACKER—June 7th, at Belgaum, the wife of Major Thacker, Staff Corps, of a son.

DEATH.

HORTON—June 12th, at Colaba, William Augustus, only son of Mr. F. W. Horton, Inspector of Police, deeply regretted.

MADRAS.

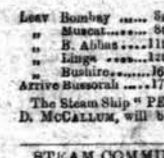
DEATH.

CURRAN—June 4th, at Vepery, Lieutenant Isaac Curran, Deputy Assistant Commissary, attached to the Gun Carriage Manufactory, aged 50 years and 2 months.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch Steamers twice a month from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leav Bombay	3rd &	17th	Leave Bussorah	19th &	2nd
„ Muscat.......	8th	22nd	„ Bushire.......	23rd	6th
„ B. Abbas....	11th	25th	„ Linga........	24th	9th
„ Linga	12th	26th	„ B. Abbas	28th	11th
„ Bushire......	16th	30th	„ Muscat	29th	13th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	31st	Arrive Bombay.......	2nd	16th

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 699 tons, 120 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched, as above, on 17th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on .... 10th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "KURRACHEE," 600 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier will be despatched twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH MALABAR COAST, CEYLON MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the steamer of the 1st, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shangai and Yokahama.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above twice a month with mails, passengers, and cargo on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 and 15	Leave Calcutta	1 and 15
„ Carwar............	2 „ 16	„ Bimlipatam........	4 „ 18
„ Narakel	5 „ 19	„ Vizagapatam	4 „ 18
„ Tuticorin..................	20	„ Coconada...........	5 „ 19
„ Colombo	21	„ Madras	10 „ 24
„ Galle....................		„ Negapatam	11 „ 25
„ Negapatam	10 and 24	„ Galle..............	14
„ Madras	15 „ 30	„ Colombo	28
„ Coconada	17 „ 2	„ Tuticorin..................	29
„ Vizagapatem	18 „ 3	„ Narakel	16 and 1
„ Bimlipatam........	18 „ 3	„ Carwar............	19 „ 4
Arrive Calcutta	20 „ 5	Arrive Bombay	20 „ 5

The Steam Ship BURMAH 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander A. Gray, will be despatched as above, on the 15th June, at noon

During the S. W. Monsoon—viz., from the 1st June to 15th August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Narakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by backwater to stations on the Madras Railway.

The steamer leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which will leave Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company Limited will despatch the Steam Ship "COMORIN" 458 tons, 80 H. P., Commander R. Taunton, to Kurrachee as an Extra steamer on SATURDAY, the 15th June, at 2 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—The FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Carnac Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Rewas.	Karunja.	Dhurrumtur.
				FARES.	
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will on and after the 18th January run as follows until further notice:—

From Carnac Bunder, the Dhurrumtur Ferry will leave every morning at 8 A. M., and the Oolwa Ferry at 9 A. M.

From Dhurrumtur and Oolwa every afternoon at 1 P. M.

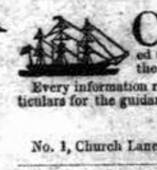
First Class Season Tickets available for either Ferry for a period of Six months are issued at Rs. 50.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 26th October 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Chowk" in the Carnac Bunder.

FREIGHTS.



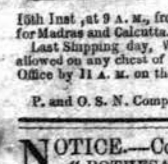
COMMANDERS OF VESSELS, SEEKING ENGAGEMENTS, are requested to communicate with, or apply personally at the office of, the undersigned.

Every information regarding the Freight Market, and other particulars for the guidance of Ship Captains, always available.

JAMSETJEE HORMUSJEE & Co., Brokers and Commission Agents.

No. 1, Church Lane, opp site the Cathedral.

STEAM TO POINT-DE-GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steamship "BEHAR," (1,603 Tons and 300 H. P.) Captain W. Blake, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th Inst, at 9 A. M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Wednesday, the 12th No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium for which receipt is not in the Co.'s Office by 11 A. M. on the 13th instant.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, Bombay, 6th June 1867.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "ROTHESAY", arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL AND Co., Agents of Ship *Rothesay*.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

NOTICE CONSIGNEES of Goods per "ASIATIC," Andrew, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Andrew will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents for Captain Andrew.

Bombay, 22ndMay 1867.

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION LIMITED.—(in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that the time for the first distribution of assets of this Corporation has been extended to the 30th instant.

M. ROONAN, KESHOWRAO BHASKERJEE, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 1st June 1867.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—At the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING called for THIS DAY, June 7th, 1867 at the Company's Offices, David Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, there not being a quorum of Shareholders present, the Meeting was adjourned to FRIDAY, 14th June 1867 at 3 P. M.

J. R. K. JOHNSON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 7th June 1867.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that in terms of the special Resolution passed on the 18th May, and confirmed this day, the sum of Rs. 400 per share will be payable to the Shareholders on production of share certificates, at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY the 10th instant.

By order, RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th June, 1867.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—APPLICATIONS are now being received from the Shareholders of the above Bank and the general Public FOR THE SHARES in the new Bank.

Applicants must pay into the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China a deposit of ten Rupees per share.

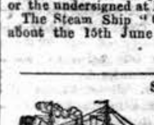
Forms of Application and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Commercial Bank Corporation, Rampart Row, and at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 1st and 15th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 5th and 20th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agent in England.

RATES OF FARES TO SUEZ.

First Class..................£45 } Exclusive of Wines.
Second Class.................£25

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., 11, Rumford Street, Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co., Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1300 Tons, will be despatched about the 15th June next.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

STEAM TO TRIESTE



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) under arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, book Passengers and Cargo through to Trieste:—

For Passengers.

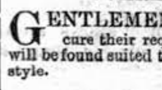
First Class............£ 64 10 0 } Including Railway
Second Class...........£ 37 5 0 } Transit thro' Egypt.

For further particulars and rates of freight apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1866.

STEAM TO MARSEILLES.



THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—Under arrangements entered into with the Compagnie Marseillaise de Navigation a Vapeur, are prepared to undertake the carriage of passengers and cargo between Bombay and Marseilles.

For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE et Fils Marseilles or to the undersigned at Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers and Managers.

23rd May 1867.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Scarf Ring.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Walking Stick.
½ „ Under-Vests.	1 Umbrella.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.	1 Binocular Glass.
	1 Rug with Strap.
½ „ Fine Colored do.	1 Dressing Bag.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Colored do. do.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 (one) Overland Suit.	1 Opera Hat.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.	1 Travelling Hat.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.	1 Courier Bag.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.	1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

NOTICES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—Established 1710.—The undersigned are prepared to grant Insurance against loss by fire, on buildings and their contents in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

2nd April, 1866.

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.—CAPITAL £1,000,000 STERLING.—The undersigned have been appointed Agents, and are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the above Company.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 15th December, 1866.

THE following passage is required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope—For (4) four time-expired Soldiers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine, GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 25th April 1867.

NO. 2 MANILLA CIGARS and CHEROOTS of last Season's crop, for sale at the Godowns of the undersigned—Rs. 45 per thousand.

FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 30th March, 1867.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS AND GENERAL CONVEYANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that during the monsoon months passengers will be charged nerrick rates, viz., 4 annas inside and 2 annas outside, to and from Khetwaddy, Mombadavie and the Fort.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

THE Ships "GLENLYON" and "ANNOT LYLE" are open to take Cotton, in Patent Bales, both being partly engaged and will sail for Liverpool, (weather permitting) not later than the 25th June and 1st July respectively.—Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co., Agents Ships *Glenlyon* and *Annot Lyle*.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice—Consignees of Goods per "ROHILLA," Gallaway, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo, without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Gallaway will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th June, 1867.

ADELPHI HOTEL, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.—The oldest Hotel in Bombay is PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI FAMILY, MILITARY and COMMERCIAL HOTEL. The Hotel Faces the sea, and is under European Management.

No expense has been spared to render this Hotel the most comfortable Establishment in Bombay both for Families and single Gentlemen.

Wines, Liquors, &c. of the best quality.

The Proprietor solicits a continuance of that support which he has so long enjoyed.

Carriages are in attendance, and always available at the Stations on the arrival of trains. This Hotel is within five minutes drive of the Byculla and Grant Road Stations, Bombay.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

UNDER the patronage of His Excellency the Right HON. W. R. SEYMOUR FITZGERALD, Governor of Bombay.

Published Monthly

THE ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS.

BY

SYKES & DWYER.

LANDSCAPE & PORTRAIT Photographers.

VIEWS OF BOMBAY and its vicinity; each number containing FOUR LARGE Photographs, three being interesting views, and the other a group of natives.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street, Bombay, (nearly opposite Watson's.)

First number will be ready in a few days.

Agents for ART UNION OF GLASGOW.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN, (from the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder) beg to direct the attention of consumers to their present stock which is very complete,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Best Cast Steel.
Blister and Sheer Steel.
Sheet Lead and Lead Pipe.
Bolts and Nuts.
Rivets, Nails, &c.
Oils, Paints, &c.
Hardware of all descriptions.
Smith and other Iron Work promptly executed.

Daily expected to arrive per "CITY OF AMOY," a small lot of Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.

Remaining for sale, to arrive per "CITY OF EDINBURGH" in about 3 weeks, a small quantity of Cast Iron Pipes.

Bombay, 22, Marine Street, 27th May 1867.

THE BOMBAY, AND BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે બરમા તરેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન (લીમીટેડ.

धी बोंबे बरमा टरेडींग कारपोरेशन (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Corporation will be held at the Office of the Corporation at No. 1. Nesbit Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to confirm the following special Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY the 18th May. viz,

1st Resolution.—That Section CXLV of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed, and the following regulations substituted. That the Directors shall have power, if they shall see fit so to do to enter into any new agreement or agreements with any assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees of the said 100 shares of the said William Wallace or any of them which may be assigned or transferred by the said William Wallace before or after the expiration of the said period of 5 years with the consent of the Directors, such as shall impose upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, the same liabilities and obligations towards the said Company, as were undertaken by the said William Wallace by the said Indenture of the 22nd day of July 1864 in all that relates to the said shares, and shall confer upon such assignee or assignees, transferee or transferees, (so long as he or they shall be holders of the said shares, the like rights and advantages in respect of extra or preferential dividend as the said William Wallace, his Executors or Administrators would have been entitled to under or by virtue of the said Indenture, in case he or they had continued to hold the same shares, and every such agreement as last aforesaid shall be binding on the parties, any clause or regulation herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding, as if the provisions thereof were by these regulations specially excepted or affirmed and approved.

2nd Resolution.—That the Directors be empowered to abstain from enforcing the terms of the CIV. Section of the Articles of Association in the case of Shareholders whose shares have, previous to the date of this Meeting, been forfeited, upon the said Shareholders proving to the satisfaction of the Directors that they have bona fide sold the said forfeited shares, before they were forfeited.

By order of the Board of Directors, WALLACE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

NOTICES.

SOMETHING NEW!—THE DIVAN EXCHANGE, No. 5 Apollo Street, kept by a White Man and his White Assistants.

To meet a want long felt in Bombay, this Establishment has recently been opened for the benefit of the Public and its Proprietor, and combines

AN AMERICAN RESTAURANT,
AN ICE CREAM SALOON, with
AN ENGLISH COFFEE HOUSE,

where neatness, cleanliness, and wholesomeness are main features.

The Rooms are commodious and centrally located, convenient for both

TRAVELLERS & RESIDENTS,

who can obtain on application properly cooked and tastefully served BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, SUPPERS, and other LIGHT REFRESHMENTS, such as Cold Meats, Fresh Oysters, Sandwiches, Bread and Cheese, &c. &c., together with AMERICAN DRINKS of all descriptions.

SHERBET,
DRAUGHT ALE } or Arf and Art
DRAUGHT PORTER }
DRAUGHT CIDER,
DRAUGHT SODA-WATER from Frozen Vaults and Snowey Fountains,

ICE CREAMS, CAKES, FRUIT, and CONFECTIONERY, and many other requisites and conveniences, including STAMPS, best AMERICAN TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

The House is supplied with Local and Foreign Papers.

Tickets to places of Amusement and information respecting the arrival and departure of Trains and Steamers may also be obtained.

Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. HALPERN, 38, Meadow Street, CHRONOMETER, WATCH and CLOCK Maker, Seal Engraver, &c., Watches carefully cleaned and repaired. Every discription of Jewellery made to order at very moderate prices.

MILNER'S FIRE PROOF SAFES.—FOR SALE—Two Milner's Fire Proof Safes the property of the SCINDE, PUNJAUB and DELHI BANK in Liquidation. For particulars apply to JAMES WINDRAM Agent for the Liquidators, 10, Rampart Row.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

RED BOOT MART, ESTABLISHED 1845.—Received this day, in splendid order, a large consignment of GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES of various descriptions.

R. PARTRIDGE.

2 and 3, Hummum Street.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS or being INDEBTED to the estate of the late Lieut. BINGHAM, Deputy Assistant Commissary of Ordnance, Poona, are requested to forward the same to the President Committee of Adjustment within one month of this date.

ROBERT WARDEN, Major, 24th Regiment N. I., President Committee of Adjustment.

Poona, June, 1867.

KOUSANIE TEA.

WE beg to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), Almorah, Upper India, whose Teas are much in demand and highly esteemed.

We can offer the finest Black Leaf Pekoe at Rs. 2-12 per lb.; a very fine Souchong at Rs. 2-8, and Kousanie Mixture composed of (Black and genuine not colored) Green Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb. in 5 lbs. and 10 lbs. Boxes.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

1, Dean Lane, Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NOTICE.—A Native Capitalist who has done business on his own account in Bombay on a large scale, and is well acquainted with Commercial men, influential Native Chiefs, and Land-owners in Guzerat, will be happy to further the interests of Commercial Gentlemen i.e. European Capitalists who may be doing business on *very sound principles* on their own account in Bombay or on behalf of Commercial and Manufacturing Houses of established reputation in England. Satisfactory references if necessary, as to social position, substance, and ability to execute orders, &c. *only* when complete arrangements are mutually made, with respect to money orders, delivery of goods, &c. Apply to W. S. care of Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders in the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company (Limited), will be held at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, the Attorneys of the said Company, on TUESDAY the 11th of June next at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and if thought advisable the following Resolution will be brought before the Meeting

That the George III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited be wound up voluntarily.

By order of the Directors, HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE, Attorneys to the said Company.

Bombay, 29th May 1867.

GOA COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED).—A MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company is hereby convened for TUESDAY, 18th June 1867, at noon, at the Office of the Secretaries, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company, and deciding what measures, if any are to be adopted, with a view to continuing the operations of the Company.

By order of the Directors,

For the London, Asiatic & American Company, (Limited.) A. E. ASHLEY, Joint Manager, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June 1867.

WESTERN INDIA HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 14th day of JUNE, 1867, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Offices of Messrs. Forbes & Co., Elphinstone Circle, for the following purposes:—To confirm the Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Thursday, the 30th day of May 1867—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily." To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators, and to fix his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors, G. W. TERRY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th June 1867.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Shand and Mason's Fire Engines complete with suction and delivery Hose, just arrived per "Clarendon," from London.

Daily expected a small supply of Galvanised Corrugated Iron per "Daphne," for which orders will now be received.

Orders from Town and Country executed with despatch and care, for

Bar Iron, Boiler Plate, Rivets, Angle and T. Iron, Cast and Sheer Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Plant.
Steam and Hand Pumps.
Steam and Hand Cranes.
Derrick Cranes, &c. &c.

Estimates given for every description of Machinery, Iron Work, Hardware, and general Ironmongery Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., D. FLETCHER, Agent

Bombay, 11th May 1867.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

This Hotel is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied direct from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both the Railway Stations, and may be reached in a short time from the Bunders.

Byculla Hotel, 7th June 1867.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the matter of DORABJEE PESTONJEE, an Insolvent Trader.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon'ble SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, Knight, or other the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY the twentieth day of June instant at half-past ten of the clock in the forenoon, that the abovenamed Insolvent may be permitted to resume his trade and business of a merchant upon the following terms, viz., that he shall pay to the Trustees of his Estate for the benefit of his creditors for the next twelve months or until the final accounts of the said Estate are filed by the said Trustees, if filed earlier one half of his net profits or earnings after deducting the sum of Rupees seven hundred per mensem for maintenance.—Dated this 5th day of June 1867.

CRAWFORD AND HURRELL.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

Paid-up Capital..................		£250,000	0	0
Reserved Fund	£222,346 10 11			
Suspense Accounts.........	93,514 10 1			
		315,861	1	0
Total Accumulated Funds..................		2,510,139	0	0
Annual Income, from Fire, Life and Investments		652,127	11	10
FIRE BUSINESS.				
The Directors reported in 1865 that the PREMIUMS had amounted to...........		£240,783	9	10
During the Year 1866 the Premiums amounted to	£336,011 8 0			
Deducting Re-Insurances	55,467 17 8			
The Nett Premiums are		280,543	10	4
Exhibiting an Increase of.........		£39,760	0	6
The Losses by Fire paid during the year amounted to..................		£190,192	6	4

The undersigned are prepared to accept risks on BUNGALOWS, DWELLING HOUSES and GODOWNS, &c., at moderate rates.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SALE.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, ROBEMAKERS BY APPOINTMENT, &c.

We have now commenced to clear out the remains of our last season's purchases, at great reductions, and to which we respectfully direct the attention of our Constituents and the Inhabitants of Bombay generally.

The articles will be found to be of first-rate value:—

CHECKED AND STRIPED GRENADINES from Rs. 0-8 to 0-12.
PLAIN AND FANCY MOHAIRS from Rs. 0-6 to 0-8.
GREY LAMAS from Rs. 1-0 to 1-12.
BLACK FRENCH TWILLS from Rs. 1-0 to 2-8.
BLACK PARAMATTAS from Rs. 1-4 to 3.
BLACK BAREGE ROBES from Rs. 3-0 to 5-8.

MUSLINS.

A lot of the best French Organdie Muslins from Rs. 0-10 to Rs. 1-0.
STRAW HATS AND BONNETS from Rs. 0-8 to 5.
PLAIN AND FANCY PARASOLS from Rs. 3 to 10-8.
INFANTS EMBROIDERED ROBES from Rs. 4 to 20.
SETS OF COLLAR AND SLEEVES from Rs. 0-8 to 5.
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN JACKETS from Rs. 1-8 to 5.
Do. SKIRTS from Rs. 3-8 to 10.
LACE AND TULLE SKIRTS from Rs. 5 to 25.

SHAWLS.

PINEAPLE FIBRE and GRENADINE from Rs. 5 to 12-8.
LAMA AND BAREGE from Rs. 5-8 to 13-8.

RIBBONS.

PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS (all widths and Colors) per yard from Rs. 0-2 to 1-0.

GLOVES.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES (slightly spotted) from Rs. 0-12 to 3-0.
The above are soft and very suitable for driving.
COLORED CASHMERE GLOVES from Rs. 0-8 to 2.
A capital Monsoon Glove.
WHITE and COLORED SILK GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
WHITE and COLORED LISLE THREAD GLOVES from Rs. 0-4 to 2.
WHITE DOESKIN GAUNTLETS.
LADIES' FRENCH COTILLE STAYS from Rs. 3-8 to 6-8.

HOSIERY.

A few dozens of Ladies' and Children's Hose and Sox, in Lisle Thread and Cotton very slightly damaged from Rs. 3-0 to 15-0.

FLANNELS.

Saxony, Lancashire and Real Welsh Flannels from Rs. 0-12 to 8.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Black Satin Boots (a little discolored) from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 7-8.
Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes, slightly damaged from Rs. 0-8 to 8-8.

Wool Polkas, all sizes, from Rs. 1-0 to 3-0.
A few pairs of the best Moderator Lamps with Globes, &c. complete, per pair from Rs. 15-0 to 30-0.

NEW WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

Ventilated Waterproof Coats.
Slate Gossamere Do.
Black Reversible Do.
Drab Treble Do.
American Oil Cloth, in different colors.
Waterproof Sheeting in different widths.
Pilot Cloth for Servants' coats at Rs. 5½ per yard.

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Our Stock of Jewellery is replenished at short intervals with consignments of New Goods, and will always be found to contain every novelty.

Every article is personally selected, and is of the best London Make, so very much superior to Birmingham made Jewellery.

Ladies' Gem Rings, from Rs. 5.

Eardrops.	Bracelets.
Necklets.	Brooches.

Gentlemen's Signet Rings, from Rs. 10.

Studs in Sets.	Scarf Rings.
Collar Studs.	Scarf Pins.
Links.	Solitaires.

PLAIN AND DOUBLE LOCKETS.

Albert Chains.	Necklet Chains.
Long Neck Chains.	Ladies' Alberts.

Gold and Silver Hunting Watches.

JET GOODS.

Bracelets.	Long Neck Chains.
Brooches.	Necklet Chains.
Agraffes.	Solitaires.

POONA ESTABLISHMENT.

Our Branch Establishment is now open and the Stock, having been purchased expressly for the Poona Season, will be found to be New and perfectly Fresh.

Mofussil orders for Fancy Goods addressed to Poona will receive prompt attention.

J. & W. WATSON & Co., Bombay & Poona.

Medow Street.

MRS. BLOMFIELD, DRESSMAKER and MILLINER, 25, Meadow Street, opposite the New Oriental Bank. Orders of every description promptly executed, at strictly moderate charges.

N. B.—Ladies' own materials made up.

FRESH STORES., from CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and GILLON & Co.—Younger's Beer in good order.

A few M. M. Aprons R. A. and mark M. Jewels, Irish Constitutions, R. A. Regulations, Masonic Songs and Odes, by Bro. C. H. Cowie. Orders for Miscellaneous goods attended to carefully and promptly.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow,

DWYER & Co., No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GHIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent on the amount of admitted claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to creditors on application personally or by attorney at my office on or after the 10th instant excepting on English mail day, and the two-days preceding.

Wm. SIM

1, Oak Lane, Bombay, 3rd June 1867.

ROYAL HOTEL, MAZAGON.—AMERICAN BOWLING ALLEY, newly constructed, open daily, Sundays excepted.

MUSIC SALOON, open every evening in the week. Mr. Odenwald will preside at the Piano from eight o'clock till eleven.

FIRST RATE THURSTON'S BILLIARD TABLE.—Drinks of the choicest description, Tiffins and Suppers, &c. quite Epicarean; equalled by few, but surpassed by none.

F. ODENWALD.

FANCY SOAPS.—MERCHANTS would find it to their interest to send their indents for Fancy Soaps through their Correspondents in England to the undersigned, whose WHITE WINDSOR, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY and GLYCERINE SOAPS are now sent by them, under various brands, to all parts of the World. Orders sent direct and accompanied by instructions for payment in London, promptly attended to, and on better terms than those of any other House in the Trade.

Paton, and Charles, Soap Works, 148, Wapping, London, E.

THE WET DOCK COMMITTEE will be happy to receive and consider any information calculated to throw light on the general question as to the expediency, or otherwise of Wet Docks for Bombay, and any suggestions or criticisms in respect of the particular scheme proposed by Mr. Russell Aitken.

Persons willing and able to assist the Committee in this way are requested to be so good as to communicate with the undersigned.

E. PRATT, Secretary, Wet Dock Committee.

Bombay, 18th May, 1867.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL to the late Colonel PATRICK STEWART, C.B., Royal Engineers (Bengal).—The friends of the late Col. Patrick Stewart are informed that SUBSCRIPTIONS to the proposed MEMORIAL to that officer will be received by Major J. U. Champain, R.E., No. 5, John-street, Adelphi, London; at Messrs. Grindlay and Co.'s, 55, Parliament-street, Westminster; at Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co.'s, Bombay; or at Messrs. Grindlay & Co.'s Calcutta, where also all particulars may be ascertained.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.—TERMS CASH.—JEWELLERY—A large assortment in all its branches.

WATCHES—Gold and Silver English and Geneva.

OPERA, Marine and Race Glasses.

Silver Cake Knives and Electro Silver Plated Spoons and Forks; Ivory Handled Table Cutlery; Papier Mache; Drawing Room Chairs; Ladies' Work Boxes and Desks; Pearl and Tortoise-shell Ladies' Companions; Card Cases and Paper Cutters.

SCENTS—Piesse and Lubins' and others.

Patent Iron and Brass Bedsteads with Mosquito Curtain Rods.

HENESSY'S Brandy......................Rs. 24 per dozen.
Champagne Vineyard Proprietors' Brandy „ 22½ „

No. 11, Meadow Street. H & A. PERENS.

THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are required to pay a CALL of Rupees 700 on each Share held by them in the above Company, and that we have appointed the same to be paid as follows:—

1st Instalment of Rs. 300 per share on the 1st May next.
2nd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st July „
3rd Instalment of Rs. 200 „ on the 1st Sept. „

Rs. 700

[illegible] will be received at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, and unless the [illegible] times above appointed, NOTICE is [illegible] proceedings will be at once taken [illegible] shareholders.

[illegible]SHIR JAMSHIDJEE,
[illegible]ETJEE MANOCKJEE SETTNA,
[illegible]STOMJEE SETTNA,
[illegible]bert Insurance Co., in Liquidation.
[illegible] a Marine Insurance Company only, [illegible] with any other Companies bearing [illegible]

NOTICES.

CONTRACTORS' ENGINEER OR AGENT WANTED.—Must have considerable experience in Indian Works, and first class testimonials.—Apply to

WELLS AND GLOVER.

GEORGE NICOLL & Co., Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 24, Meadow Street. Next door to Messrs. Treacher & Co., Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.—The undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

SELECTIONS OF MUSIC.—Done up in limp covered books with Gold facings, and consisting each of about 25 pieces of Music, SONGS, DUETS, INSTRUMENTAL PIECES and DANCE MUSIC, each, Rs. 10.

NOVELLO'S PART SONG BOOKS containing six Parts-Songs in each book—a Series of 14 Books—Rs. 12.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
NEW MUSIC.
JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Clear and Cool Poetry from Kingsley's "Water Babies"—music by Dolores	2	4
The Brook—Words by Tennyson, music by Dolores.	2	4
O, My lost love—Claribel	2	4
The Gift and the Giver, sequel to the "Stirrup Cup"—music by Arditi	2	4
A Weary lot is thine Fair Maid—Sullivan ...	2	4
I thought his heart was all my own—T. Clay ...	2	4
Who's at my Window—Osborne	2	4
If Doughty Deeds my Lady please—Sullivan ...	2	4
Celia—music by C. Salaman	2	4
I cannot mind my wheel Mother—G. Lindley ...	2	0
Strangers Yet—Claribel	3	0
By and Bye—Virginia Gabriel	3	0
The Angel's Home, Duet for Soprano and Contralto—by Mme Sainton Dolby...	3	0
Wake my Beloved—Virginia Gabriel	2	4
Keep your powder dry—D. Godfrey	2	4
Ruby—Virginia Gabriel...	2	4
When lovers say good night—Hatton	2	4
The Fisher—by Hamilton Aide	2	4
Why ask me to sing—Hatton	2	4
Happy thoughts come o'er me stealing—Hatton ...	2	4

SACRED INSTRUMENTAL.

Nearer my God to thee: arranged for the Pianoforte by Brinley Richards	2	4
The Same, arranged as a Duet by Brinley Richards.	3	0
Jerusalem the Golden, arranged by Brinley Richards	2	4
The Same, as a Duet by Brinley Richards... ...	3	0

MISCELLANEOUS INSTRUMENTAL.

The Beauties of Schuman arranged as Duets by Callcott, in 2 Books	9	0
Favourite airs from the following Operas arranged as Duets by Callcott.		
Roberto il Diavolo 3 Books	11	4
La Traviata 2 Books	9	0
Il Barbiere 3 Books	13	8
Il Travatore 3 Books	13	8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

TARPAULINS.—Unequalled for Flexibility, Lightness, and Durability. Average size 18 by 20 feet.

Bombay. ROGERS & Co.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.—The only importers of these in Bombay for whom they are expressly manufactured of the finest Tobacco are the undersigned. A fresh supply has just been received. In size they run as under, beginning with the smallest.

Queen's.
Burmah Muster.
French Muster.
Short Coringas.
Havannah Muster.
Trichinopoli Muster.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

AERATED WATERS.—MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have, as is well known, for many years devoted their closest attention as Chemists to the manufacture of the above necessaries of life. Their long and intimate experience of the systems of Charcoal filtration has enabled them to construct Filters vastly superior to the much vaunted and advertised Charcoal Block, a medium which no Chemist can use without soon discovering its defects.

The use of Steam Power has enabled them to dispense with native or animal labour in aerating the water, and thus to produce a beverage of unsurpassable excellence: and as, for nearly quarter of a century they have been Agents for the most celebrated Soda Water Machinists in England—Messrs. Hayward, Tyler & Co.—they have been able to test experimentally every improvement in Soda Water Machinery during that long period.

The following are the principal WATERS manufactured by Rogers & Co.:—

SODA WATER, free from excess of Alkali, and therefore from that soapy taste characterising bazaar and other Waters.
LEMONADE.
TONIC WATER, a delicious assuagant which, as manufactured by Rogers & Co., cannot be imitated.
GINGERADE.
POTASH WATER.
LITHIA WATER.
SELTZER WATER.
VICHY WATER (Alterative and Alkaline.)
OREZZA WATER (chalybeate).

From the complete collection of Analyses in their possession Messrs. R. & Co. can prepare numerous other Mineral Waters with great accuracy.

SYRUPS.

TONIC REFRESHER (name registered). An excellent addition to Soda Water, in Faintness or Dejection, when recourse would otherwise be had to Alcoholic stimulants.
LEMON.
TONIC LEMON.
GINGER.
FRUIT of various kinds.

The printed instructions for the unpacking and preservation of Soda Water which Messrs. R. & Co. issued to their mofussil constituents twelve months ago, and which, they perceive, have been adopted by a neighbouring house, run as follows:—It is important that the Soda Water when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides (the liquid covering the corks) with dry straw between. If this precaution be not attended to, it is very probable that the contents will afterwards be found ullaged and bad.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

METEOROLOGICAL and other Scientific Instruments. Messrs. ROGERS & Co. invite attention to their stock of Rain Gauges, Barometers, and other Philosophical instruments, the accuracy of which may be relied on.

Rain Gauges, Cassellas plain.
Do. Dr. Livingstone's Portable, with Maximum, Minimum, and ordinary Thermometers, in Cases.
Aneroid Barometers, for the pocket, and of a larger size with scales of altitude to 10,000 feet.
Marine Barometers.
Sun Dials on Marble Slabs with detonating Guns for noon.
Wet and Dry Bulb Thermometers.
Maximum and Minimum Thermometers Cassella's Patent, requiring no Magnet.
Solar Thermometers in Vacuum Tubes.
Dr. Aitken's Clinical Thermometers.
Pocket, Bath, and other Thermometers.
Galvanic and Magnetic Batteries.
A new Blasting Fuse, for exploding with the small Rhumkorff's Battery, Invented by the Chemist of the War Department.
Numerous other Scientific Instruments.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

ROGERS & Co.'s MEDICAL CIRCULAR—

Oleic Solution of Codeia, for Earache.
Saccharo-Chirettine, The new Quinine Substitute.
True Goa Powder or Salirubic Acid, The Specific for Indian Ringworm.
Chemical Food, or Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.
Saccharated Wheat Phosphates, for children.
Dr. Hamilton's Oil of Argemone Mexicana, for Cholera.
Solution of Glonoine, 5 per cent.
Pancreatine, for emulsing Cod Liver Oil.
Pancreatine Globules.
Pancreatine Emulsion (Dr. Dobel's).
Pepsine Globules and Lozenges.
Digitaline Granules.
Macdougall's Carbolic Acid Soap, for disinfecting Tenting, Bedding, &c., and for general purposes.
Cod Liver Oil with
Iodide of Iron,
Iron and Quinine,
Iron, Quinine, and Strychnia.
Quinine.
Strychnia.
Physostigma.
Hydr, Bichlor.
Cod Liver Dragees.
Datura Tatula Cigars for Asthma.
Endoscopes.
Richardson's Ancesthetic Ether Spray Apparatus.
India Rubber Ear Protectors for Catarrh in the Ears.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—Raw Linseed Oil Rs. 2-5, Boiled Linseed Oil Rs. 2-9 per Imperial Gallon, delivered at the Mills. Quantities under 50 Gallons charged extra.

At ROGERS & Co.'s Works, Byculla.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.—First Class PASSENGERS embarking from India by this Company's Steamers within six months of their arrival from England, and Vice Versa, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the return Passage money.

Bombay. G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

TO CIGAR and Cheroot Smokers. Recently received. A supply of the finest Manillas.

No. 1 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 2 CIGARS and Cheroots;
No. 3, 4, and 5, CIGARS only.

The above have been remarked upon by experienced connoisseurs for their excellent quality. (The previous supplies of another brand selling at a liberal reduction for cash.)

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

IT being considered desirable to shorten the usance of Bills drawn in India and China on Europe, the undersigned hereby give notice that from 1st January 1867, their Branches and Agencies in the East will only buy and sell Bills of Exchange at a term not exceeding four months' sight.

The undersigned further give notice that they will purchase Bills of Exchange, drawn under Credits, only when the Credits contain a distinct engagement with the holders of the Bills to accept the same.

G. U. ADAM, For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
D. T. ROBERTSON, For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.
J. OUSELEY, For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, Limited.
J. C. PARRY, For the Delhi and London Bank, Limited.
G. PIETSCH, For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.
CHARLES J. F. STUART, For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. O. SAWERS, For the National Bank of India, Limited.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—The undersigned have devoted special attention to the selection and perfecting of these invaluable articles, [illegible] of their patterns are now to be found in almost every station throughout Western India. The Medicines furnished are such as experience has shewn to be best adapted for popular use under the various circumstances of Indian life, and the directions affixed to each remedy are taken from standard Medical Works.

In remote and isolated stations much assistance would be rendered to the Medical Attendant if one of these small boxes of remedies were always at hand.

The following will all be found of excellent quality and workmanship.

Tent and Office Chests of Oak, 3 sizes.
Library Chests of Mahogany.
Leather Travelling Chests.
Leather Domestic Chests.
Yachting Chests, of strong Deal, grained Oak.
Factory, Plantation, and Contractors' Chests, strong Deal, grained Oak.
Survey Chests for travelling with a number of natives.
Japanned Pill Cases, such as are supplied in Government Service.
Pocket Medicine Cases for short journeys.
Ships' Chests of the usual patterns.
Large Inlaid Rosewood Medicine Cabinets of beautiful workmanship, very suitable as presents, or for a palace or state residence.

The last are not yet received but are shortly expected.

ROGERS & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Bombay and Poona.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., freefrom adulteration, manufactured by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho Square, London.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the world.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at HER MAJESTY'S TABLE. C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED) invite the attention of the public to the superior quality and purity of their SUPER CARBONATED WATERS.

After attentive examination of the various methods of water filtration, and of all publications of authority upon the subject, they have finally adopted (as by far the most efficient purifiers) and for a considerable time past used, the PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTERS; respecting which they have the pleasure to append an extract from the report of Dr. Hassall.

"From the foregoing experiments it appears that these Filters of compressed charcoal, possess the power of removing sulphuretted hydrogen, and other offensive and deleterious gases from impure water; that they are also capable of abstracting to a greater or less extent a variety of *soluble organic and inorganic substances held dissolved in water*; lastly, their mechanical action is very efficient.

"The Patent Carbon Filters, therefore possess important chemical and mechanical properties. Altogether I regard them as *the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed.*

"(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., Author of Food and its Adulteration, the Water Supply of the Metropolis, &c. &c."

T. and Co. are thus enabled to offer these artificial Waters in a state of perfection hitherto unattainable.

AERATED BRIGHTON SELTZER WATER (as prepared at the Royal Spa.)

AERATED TONIC OR QUININE WATER, a refreshing draught peculiarly adapted to this climate, an agreeable bitter, gives tone to the stomach, and is especially useful in sea sickness.

AERATED LITHIA WATER, uniformily contains two or five grains of pure Carbonate of Lithia in each bottle. Made *to order* to ensure perfect freshness.

AERATED POTASH AND SODA WATERS, guaranteed to contain seven and a half grains of either Salt.

AERATED GINGERADE AND LEMONADE.

FRUIT SYRUPS.

Two table spoons full of any of these Syrups with a bottle of Soda, Potash, or Seltzer Water added, forms a most palatable and wholesome drink:—

Strawberry Syrup	Raspberry Syrup.
Black Currant do.	Red Currant do.
Pine Apple do.	Lemon do.
Ginger do.	Raspberry Vinegar, &c.

N. B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked, and the bottles laid on their sides, *to ensure the liquid covering the Corks*, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

Mineral Water Manufactory, Byculla, Bombay.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NOTICE.—Mr. HORMUSJEE SORABJEE is hereby authorized to sign for and conduct the business of our Firm from this date till further notice.

TO LET, with immediate entry, for Offices only, two Rooms on the first and second floors of our Premises. Rent Rs 40 and Rs. 60 per month.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS.

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "ELLORA."

	Rs.	
Moore's Indian Appeal Cases, vol. 10, part 2.	9	12
The Essays of Elia and Eliana. By C. Lamb ...	2	12
Williams's Hindustani Primer	1	4
Our Mutual Friends, 2 vols.	12	0
The Dictionary of Every Day Difficulties... ...	1	8
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May	3	0
Fun, vol. 4, New Series...	3	8
Royal Artillery Squad Book	2	0
Col. Burn's Questions and Answers on Artillery ...	2	4
Alice Learmont, A Fairy Tale	0	12
Napoleon's Book of Fate...	0	8
Every Man's Own Lawyer	5	0
Report on Leprosy by the Royal College of Physicians, with an Appendix	2	12
Rimboult's 100 Melodies for the Harmonium ...	3	12
Carpenter's Song Books—Comic and Humorous; Modern and Popular; National and Universal; New British and Standard, each	2	0
Play Books.—My Friend the Major; Hunting a Turtle; Cricket on Hearth; A Nice Firm; Floating Beacon; Two Gregories; Irish Doctor; Buckstone's Adventures; To Oblige Benson; O'Flannigan; Pretty Horse-breaker; Little Sentinel; Regular Fix; Grandfather Whitehead; His Last Legs; Irish Attorney; My Young Wife and My Old Umbrella; Irish Ambassador; Irish Tutor; Box and Cox; House out of Window; Paul Pry; Sam's Arrival; Tell, or the Strikes of the Cantons; Quite at Home; Bandit of the Blind Mine, each...	0	8

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Song—Paddle your Own Canoe	1	8
—— Good Bye at the Door	1	8
—— Comin' Thro' the Rye; and Jock O'Hazeldean	0	4
—— The Bohemian Airs, 3 parts	6	0

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S PERFUMERY.—

Frangipanni, Jockey Club, Honey, and Kisses, Think of Me, Rondelitia, Queen's Favourite, The Trump Card, Sicilian Bergamot, Wood Violet, Royal Hunt Bouquet, Royal Yacht Club Bouquet, Verbena, New Mown Hay, Kiss-me-quick, Heliotrope, Postage Perfume, Ambergris, Piesse's Posey, Patchouli, White Roses, Love among the Roses, Ever Sweet, Sweet Daphine,—per bottle	1	8
Mitcham Lavender—per bottle	1	8
Hungary Water, in plain bottles, Rs. 1-8, and wicker'd	2	4
Toilet Vinegar—per bottle	1	0
Prince of Prussia's Eau de Cologne—per bottle ...	1	0
Blemengtriest, per bottle	1	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

10, Hummum Street, 10th June, 1867.

NOTICES.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY, IMPORTERS OF MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS.—COMMANDING OFFICERS, BAND PRESIDENTS AND GENTLEMEN who are interested in Military Music, are respectfully informed that SOUNDY & Co., continue to receive additions to their stock of Military Band Instruments, which in extent and in excellence is altogether unequalled in India.

	Rs.
CONCERT FLUTES—OF BEST COCOAWOOD with 8 German Silver Keys and Mountings on the Old system, in case complete..............................	5
NEW PATENT PERFECT FLUTES of the following description, viz., the Instrument is 27 inches in length, made of the finest Cocoawood, prepared and seasoned for hot climates: it has nine solid silver keys, including the two long open keys for C sharp and C natural; the embouchure has a tuning slide with silver sheath, and is mounted with a solid silver engine turned cap, the rings, mountings, &c., are of beautiful finish, and all in pure silver; each Flute has two cork joints, and is contained in a strong Mahogany Box lined with velvet and bound in brass....................................	150
SOLID SILVER BHŒM FLUTE, with covered keys, and upon the latest improved method; each hole is covered with a spring key, which is sure to fit *air tight* thus avoiding the trouble and care of fitting the fingers precisely in the required position to produce the notes; these are the most perfect flutes ever manufactured, they have a pure, rich, round tone, and are easy to play upon; they are beautiful solo instruments, and are best adapted for Flute and Piano Duets, complete in case..............	300

. *This Instrument would form a handsome present to a Gentleman Amateur.*

ORDINARY D FLUTES for beginners, made of well seasoned dark wood with one key and metal rings, with Instruction book..........................	10
CLARIONETS in B flat, C, or E flat Cocoawood, with 14 German Silver keys, or rings on pillars, with all the newest improvements, each..................	85
CLARIONETS ditto, old system, without pillars, with 14 Metal Keys, no case each...................	40
CLARIONETS ditto, with double tubing, Electro-Silver, each	130
BŒHM CLARIONET, Rudall and Rose's Patent. One of the most perfect Clarionets, ever finished ...	150

METAL CASED CLARIONETS.

These Instruments are specially manufactured for the use of Military Bands in India being one Wood Tube inside another of light metal, thereby giving the soft sweet tone of the Wood Clarionet without the risk of splitting, so common to Wood Instruments in this country.

These Clarionets have the full number of keys mounted on French pillars and fittings complete in a brass bound Case; the prices are only a small per centage in advance of the Wood Clarionet.

E FLAT AND F FLUTES.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys Rs. 30 &	25

PICCOLOS IN D, E FLAT, AND F.

Of Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys	10

All of the above with *Tuning Slide and Screw Cork.*

FIFES IN B FLAT, OR C.

Cocoa Wood, with 6 German Silver Keys, and Mountings, and *Tuning Slide*	18

BRASS INSTRUMENTS.

CORNOPEONS—The finest now in use are those by COURTOIS, the celebrated maker of all the principal Band Instruments in the world. A large stock of Instruments, by this celebrated maker, always kept in stock; price of Brass Cornet, with the improved water key, in case complete..................	125
A fine collection of ordinary Cornets, of strong manufacture, powerful in tone, and remarkably easy to sound, ranging in prices from 50 to 100 Rs each, *Cash.*	
CORNOPEONS, highly finished, of the best possible construction, treble plated by the Electro process; very rich tone, suitable for Solo Drawing or Room Instruments, complete in cases from	125
TRUMPETS.—In F, Long Bell, 3 Pistons and Crooks.	120
Trumpet (Regulation)	30
Bugles of the new regulation pattern, each with cord and tassel complete..	28
CHROMATIC ATTACHMENTS, for converting the above Bugle into good and efficient Band Instruments; they can be played for perfect time and in the most difficult music, each	28
FRENCH HORNS,—with 3 Pistons, and 10 Crooks strongly fitted up in Black Boxes, with a Mouth pieces, Desk, &c., complete	150

BARITONES;—SAX HORNS AND TENORS.—

Baritone Chromatic Horn in B flat, with 3 Pistons, sometimes called "Alt-Horn," and is in the same pitch as Tenor Trombone in B flat.....................	135
Baritone Tuba (or Alt-Horn) in B flat with 3 Pistons. This Instrument is universally used in Military Band	130
Baritone Tuba in C, 3 Pistons, with B flat slide Bell upwards; suitable for Cavalry Regiments	130
TENORS.—Chromatic Horn in F and E flat, with 3 Pistons. This instrument takes the place of the French Horn for Brass Bands, and has a tone similar to that instrument. Sometimes called "Alt Horn."	
Tenor Chromatic Horn in E flat and D flat with 3 Pistons. Sometimes called "Alt Horn"	130
Sax Horn (Tenor) in F and E flat	120
Baritone, also termed Clavicord and Tenor Horn, in B flat or C	130
Alt-Horn in F, E flat, or D flat	125

SOUNDY & Co., Wholesale Importers.

Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

HOTEL D'ANGLETERRE, ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.—The Proprietor of this Hotel, one of the first established and the best and most favourably known in Alexandria, has the honour to inform his Patrons, the Indian, China, and the Australasian public, that the Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, enlarged, fitted up, and furnished in the most complete manner. No expense has been spared to make it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment, both for Gentlemen and Families, to be found in Egypt. The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Premises.

The Table is abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Manager. The Wines, Liquors, and Beers are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets.

The Proprietor confidently recommends this Hotel to the patronage of Travellers and Residents in Egypt, all of whom may be here accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

Horses and Carriages may be had on the Premises.

There is a Table d'Hote twice a day, but Dinners are served in Private Rooms when required.

An Omnibus is daily at the Railway Station, and on the Pier for the conveyance of Passengers to and from the Hotel.—English is spoken.

FLAMENT, Propietor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—Rules relating to the winding up of Joint Stock Companies, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 horse-power. Apply to RITCHIE STEUART & Co.

FOR SALE.—The large RANGE of BUILDINGS comprising upwards of 1,400 square yards recently occupied by the Asiatic Banking Corporation and Messrs. Grey and Co. situated in Rampart Row and Ash Lane.

Apply to the Liquidator Financial Association of India and China (Limited).

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FOR SALE, the Oriental Races and Tribes, Residents and Visitors of Bombay. A Series of Photographs, with letter-press descriptions. By William Johnson, Bombay Civil Service (Uncovenanted.)—Vol. II. Maharashtra, or Maratha Country.—Price Rs. 52½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 19th Dec. 1866.

FOR SALE.—The following CARRIAGES just received:—

1 new four-wheeled, very light PERTH DOG-CART, with Patent-Dragg—built expressly for Bombay, by Thompson of Perth, for a pair or single horse.

1 nearly new Mail Phaeton by Silk and Sons, Long Acre, London, light for a pair or single Horse, with shifting front seat, and can be converted into a Waggonette at pleasure.

2 very handsome and neat wire wicker-work PONEY PHÆTON, strong and well-made, seats for 4 inside, very light, and well adapted either for Poona or Mahableshwur.

The above Carriages are to be sold cheap to effect speedy sale.

Also, a few neat and light childrens' Perambulators, priced at English cost prices, to insure a speedy sale, viz., single Rupees 15, do. with Hood Rs. 18, Double Rs 20, do. with Hood Rs. 25—*Cash.* Apply to

Mr. A. B. COLLETT, at Girgaum Coachworks.

THOMAS BEAR'S
CELEBRATED
VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRDSEYE
TOBACCO.
TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.
Sweet as the Rose.

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	Havana Tobacco.
„ Birdseye „	Persian „
„ Cut Cavendish.	Latakiah „
„ Returns Tobacco.	Oronoko „
York River „	Imperial „
Carolina Rose.	Smoking Mixture.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN INDIA,

Bombay—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Kurrachee—Messrs. McIver & Co.
Madras—Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.
Colombo, Ceylon—Messrs. Gibson, Thompson & Co.
Rangoon—Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

And Sold Retail by the principal Storekeepers and Dealers in India, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, China, Japan, and throughout the world.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active; Elphinstones in demand at Rs. 575, and Victories at Rs. 1,175. Not much doing, however, in other discriptions.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital	Nominal value of sh.	Paid up.	Dividend	Names.	Rates.
	Rs.	Rs.	pr. ct.		
2,140,000	4,000	4,000	8	Bank of Bengal ...	7,000 per share.
10,46,000	1,000	1,000	8 p ct	Bank of Bombay ...	76 p ct dis
1,000,000	250	150	......	Bombay Pres. Bank	73 per sh.
2,000,000	200	200	Rs6 p.	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	43 per share
2,000,000	100	100	......	Brokers' Banking Company	60 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank... ..	11 per share
600,000	200	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	180 per share
800,000	200	25	......	China Bank	18 per share
750,000	250	250	12½	Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	18 per cent.
1,600,000	200	200	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris ..	Nominal.
1,000,000	500	500	9	Delhi and London..	No quotation.
500,000	200	200	......	Indian Peninsular London & China B	15 p share
3,750,000	1,000	1,000	13	Madras Bank.. .	40 p ct pm
1,000,000	250	125	8 p ct	National Bank of India	117 per sh.
1,500,000	250	250	10	Oriental Bank Co.	75 p ct pm ex-di
600,000	200	200	......	Royal Bank of India	60 per share
....	250	100	......	Guzerat Bank ...	70 per share. [n]

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

....	400	100	15	Bengal Credit Mob.	47 per sh.
,000,000	400	130	......	Financial Asso. of India and China	37 p. share.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	1,450
250,000	2,000	2,000	26	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	375 per share.
60,000	1,000	1,000	......	Bombay Landing & Shipping Co ..	1,015 per share.
300,000	5,000	1,500	....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	750.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	..	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	225 per share.
		1,000	....	Union Shipping Co Limited	No quotations
....	....	1,000	......	Western India Sh. Co.	

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	10,000	5,000	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	1,600 p. s.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	20 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	575 per share.
1,080,000	1,000	400	......	New Do...	110 p. s.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	... ..	Frere Land Co. ..	75 p. s.
110,000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	No quotation.
100,000	5,000	4,000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co..	550 p. sh.
....	2,000	1,100	25 p s	Port Canning... ..	105 per share.
2,180,000	10,000	6,200	......	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co.	1,175 p. sh.

EXCHANGE.

On.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	4 months' sight...	1s. 11½d.
Do. Credits... ...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¾d. to ⅞d.
Do. Documents...	4 Do. do. ...	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼.
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100.
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½.
Madras...	30 Do. do. ...	1 dis.
China	60 days sight ...	218.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities .. .. 7 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. 10 do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent. Sicca Rs. Transfer Loans .. .. ..Rs. 88½
" " Sicca " Loan 1832-33 .. .. .. " 92
" " Co.'s " " 1835-36 } " 88
" " " " 1842-43
" " " " 1854-55
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan 1856-57 .. .. .. " 105½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 .. .. " 110½
Five and a half per cent. 104

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities .. .. 8 per cent.
Mercantile Bills .. .. .. 11 do.

RATES OF DISCOUNT.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each ... ...Rs. 10-8-0.
Bank of England Notes ... ... " 10-4
Spanish Dollars ... ... " 225
Carolus ... ... " 226
Mexican Dollars ... ... " 220
German Crowns ... ... " 210
Five-Franc Pieces ... ... " 223
Bar Silver .. .. " 108-8-0
Gold Leaf .. .. " 16-10
Bar Gold 10 oz. English ... . " 16-10

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 12TH JUNE.

OLD

PER CANDY.

Dharwar Sawginned .... 225 to 230
Compta .... 190 to 205

NEW.

Oomrawuttee .... } 230 to 235
Akote
Khandeish .... } 228 to 230
Barsee
Dhollera .... } 235 to 240
Bhownuggur
Hingunghaut .... 245 to 250
Broach .... 238 to 240
Veeravul .... 220 to 228
Vingorla .... 235 to 240
Compta .... 235 to 240
Dharwar Sawginned .... 258 to 260

Ready Sales.................. 330 Candies.
Market Firm.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 12.

Keyser, Lieutenant F. C., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Saugor.

Crosbie, Lieutenant P., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 12.

Richardson, Ensign W. E., 7th Royal Fusiliers, on leave, to Saugor.

Finch, Captain C. W., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Sattara.

Stafford, Lieutenant A. B., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deesa.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH JUNE.

PORT.	COTTON.	SEED.
To London............	£3 5s. per ton.	15s.
" Liverpool............	£3 10s. to £3 15 p. t.	10s.
By Overland Route ...	£6 10s. to £7 p. t.	......
To China	Rs. 6 per bale.	......
" Mauritius	No business.	......

JUNE. DEPARTURES.

12 Hydaspes ....Burke ....Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
B. C. & R. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *Earl Canning*, Reeve, bound to Calcutta via Coast,
British Ship *A. O. A.*, A Young, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Barque *Aden*, for Singapore and Hongkong.
Ship *Green Jacket*, for Liverpool.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

906 Lepanto, Walker—J. Sigg & Co. (c. l. June 3)
1177 Rowena, Boulton—The London Asiatic and American Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

474 A. O. A.,—The London, Asia ic & American Co. (c. l. May 22)
611 Alicia, Sawyers—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1033 Aaron Brown, Harley—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 10)
1150 Asiatic, Andrew—Ritchie, Stewart & Co. (c. l. June 8)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1387 Benares, Noyes—Captain. (c. l. May 7)
968 Black Swan, White—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1376 Becherdass Ambaidass, Mo[illegible]—Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1404 Bombay, Winckler—B[illegible]so,—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 11)
474 Camila, Minto—Sir C[illegible] & B. S. S. Co (c. l. May 18)
1278 Celestial Empire, [illegible]harles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1170 Cherwell, Haw[illegible]urdon—Sir C. Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 18)
994 City of Amoy, [illegible]—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 3)
1656 Clarendon, McNeill—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 23)
[illegible], Stewart—W. Nicol & Co.
087 Daphne, Miles—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. l. May 23)
1570 Dudbrook, [illegible]eacon—Captain (c. l. May 21)
363 Duncairn, Finlay—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee (c. l. May 17)
1092 Elizabeth Fry, Bentley—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 27)
890 Evening Star, Parker. (c. l. May 22)
384 Fredrica, Blyth—Jamsetjee D. (c. l. May 20)
1297 G. A. Holt, Johnson. (c. l. May 14)
1446 Glenlyon, Fry—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1096 Lloyds, Robinson—Wallace & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1140 Maha Lukshami, Stewart. (c. l. May 20)
1254 Milton, Smith—Tudor Ice Company. (c. l. June 6)
1609 Oriental, Sonderson—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1769 Persia Ellison—Sir Charles Forbes & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1385 Royal Adelaide, Robbins—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. April 30)
1150 Sarah Sands, Mackenzie—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 8)
1089 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 10)
1148 The Craigs, Fleming—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1199 The Bruce, Corbett—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1178 Thomas Seddon, Ritson—John Clover & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1185 The Foundling, Varian—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 31)
941 Vimeira, Green—W. Nicol & Co (c. l. May 10)
1225 Western Belle, Vallitine—Lawerenc & Co. (c. l. May 8)

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

891 Gunga (s),—B. & B. S. S. Co. (in dock.) (c. l. June 6)
940 Malta (s), Curling—P. and O. Co. (c. l. June 6)
808 Sultan (s.), Eyre—P. and O. Co. (c. l. June 8)

FOR HAVRE.

520 John Bright, Marquard—Byramjee & Pestonjee. (c. l. June 10)
816 Prince Alfred, Thirkell—Blackwell & Co. (c. l. June 3)

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

531 Penang (s), McCollum—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 10)

FOR HONGKONG.

677 Indore (s), Green—B. F. Cama. (c. l. June 10)
481 Morning Star, Morcan—B. H. Cama. (c. l. June 6)

FOR CALCUTTA.

618 Futtay Salam—Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed. (c. l. June 6)
728 Hippogriffe, B. ws—H. M. Moosc. (c. l. June 3)

FOR KURRACHEE.

343 Comorin (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 10)
459 Futhel Musjed—Shaik Mahomed Abdoola Latiff. (c. l. June 8)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1005 Burmah (s), Grey—B. I. S. N Co. (c. l. June 6)
441 Earl Canning (s), Reeve—B C. & R. S N. Co.

NOT FIXED.

286 Aden, Rifley—H. M.'s Sedick.
784 Atiet Rohomon, Hodges—H. A. C. Cadoo.
680 Futtay Moombaruck, Nacoda—H. Solaman.
821 Ghazeepoor, Ferguson—W. Nicol & Co.
214 General Havelock (s), Thompson—B. C. & R. S. N. Co.
1058 Green Jacket, Mitchell—Gaddam & Co.
379 Hydrabad, Nacoda—Hajee Mahomed Thu kee.
850 Hurry Puddemsey, Poole—E. Bates & Co.
583 Jean Louis, Winter—Cowasjee Eduljee.
394 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co.
192 Louisa, Nacoda—S. A. Sallam.
624 Maria Grey, Nacoda—H. A. T. Babanee.
681 Persia, Jacob—Saik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
800 Regina, Brady—Ruttonjee Edaljee.
1443 Rothsay, Main—W. Nicol & Co.
1076 Rohilla, Galloway.
637 Shah Jehan, Rodgers—Captain.
498 Shah Allum, Nacoda—H. L. Jaffer.
955 Star of the North, Wyett—London & Asiatic Co.
502 Sultany, Nacoda—H. A. S. Miskie.
281 Welcome, Nacoda.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1090 Behar (s), Blake—P. and O. Co.
1070 Ellora (s), Perring—P. & O. Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.—PORTLAND CEMENT, at Messrs. TYEBJEE HYBUTBHOY & Co., Ship Chandlers, No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort.

TO BE LET.—A large and dry GODOWN, situated at No. 32, Borah Bazar Street, lately vacated by Messrs. JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co., capable of holding about 1000 bales Piece Goods. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, No. 1, Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM McINTYRE has been authorized to act for the firm of WELLS AND GLOVER, Civil Engineers and Contractors, during the absence from Bombay of the Partners in such firm, and to sign the name of such firm per procuration.

HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE,
Attorneys to Messrs. Wells and Glover.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES intended for enfacement for the payment of interest in London by drafts on Calcutta will not be received by the Public Debt Office later than a day previous to the closing of the English Mail.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN STUART, Secretary & Treasurer.

Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, 12th June 1867.

BOMBAY LAND MORTGAGE LOAN OF 1865.—The Trustees hereby give NOTICE that interest on the above Loan at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the HALF YEAR ending 18th June 1867, will be paid by the Liquidator at the Offices of the FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA (LIMITED), on and after that date.

Bombay, 11th June 1867.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne in Qts.........at	Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.........	" 20	"
Do. Moselle ....Qts..........	" 42	"
Do. Sherry	" 25	"
Do. Claret	" 23	"
Ronaldson's Sherry......................	" 28	"
Do. Do.	" 22	"
Scott, Penfold & Co.'s Malmsey...	" 36	"
Freittas Abren & Co.'s Madeira	" 30	"

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.—Apply to GADDUM and Company from KEYL and Co., Bordeaux.

		p.	doz.
CLARET	Medoc ....Rs.	6	8 pts.
	Do. .... "	12	0 qts.
	Chateau Beltasse .... "	20	
CHAMPAGNE.	Moet & Chandon's .... "	29	
	Roederer Carte Blanche ...... "	38	
COGNAC	1st quality.................. "	35	
	2nd do. .... "	25	
	3rd do. .... "	18	
From C. A. Kupferberg's Mayence.			
SPARKLING MOSELLE	Schwarzberg NSSR....... "	33	qts.
	Do. " .... "	17	8 pts.
	Imperial IM .... "	35	qts.
	Do. " .... "	18	8 pts.
	Die Perle des Rheins P "	40	qts.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Karsondass Madhowdass, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, who lately carried on business as a Merchant under the name of Karsondass Madhowdass & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made to the sitting Judge in Chambers on THURSDAY, the 20th day of June 1867 at ½ past 10 o'clock in the forenoon to appoint Mr. Hamilton Grant Dunlop a Trustee of the above estate in the room of Mr. James Hossack and Mr. James Duff Robinson who have both left India.—Dated this 12th day of June 1867.

ACLAND, PRENTIS & BISHOP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MEMON HAJI ALI MAHOMED wullud HAJI AHMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties free from incumbrances. Any person having any claim whatever on the said properties or any part thereof, is requested to make the same known in writing to us, at our Office, No. 5, Church Lane, in the City of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise such claim (if any) will be considered as having been waived.—Dated this 12th day of June 1867.

DALLAS and Co.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

All that piece or parcel of Ground admeasuring (463) four hundred and sixty-three square yards at Null Bazaar, with two Chawls or ranges of Buildings bearing No. 4982, in the Collector's books and Assessment No. 55, bounded on the East by the Erskine Cross Street, on the West and North by the Khoja Cross Street, and on the South by the Public Road.

Also, all that piece or parcel of Ground at Duncan Cross Street or Falkland Road, admeasuring (5745) five thousand seven hundred and forty-five square yards with ten Chawls or ranges of buildings standing thereon, bearing Collector's No. 13 and Assessment No. 66, bounded on the East by the property of Nursoo Saiboo Kamatee, on the West by the property of Rughonnath Madhowjee, on the South by the Falkland Road, and on the North by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Kaka.

THE GENUINE MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE—The Undersigned having received per ships "PERSIA" and "CLARENDON" large supplies of Messrs. G. H. MUMM & Co.'s "CARTE BLANCHE" Champagne in Quarts and Pints, they have to insure speedy sales, reduced their prices to Rs. 30 per case of one dozen quarts and to Rs. 32 per case of two dozen pints.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

"CROWN SHERRIES."—The Undersigned Agents for Messrs. E. J. BRAND & Co., have received per "PEVERIL OF THE PEAK" a small consignment of these well known WINES in 3 dozen cases at Rs. 25 per dozen to insure a ready sale.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

THE Undersigned have for Sale at their Godown's, MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE "CARTE BLANCHE" Rs. 30 per 1 dozen qts. Rs. 32 per 2 dozen pints, E. J. BRAND'S Crown Sherry in 3 dozen cases, Rs. 25 per dozen, Chateau La Tour Gueyrand, Claret Rs. 16 per dozen, Margaux Claret Rs. 12 per dozen case, Curacoa in quarts and pints, Absenthe in quarts and pints, &c.

PASSMORE & Co.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 12th June 1867.

NOW READY.

"PUNCH IN INDIA,"
No. 7.
MAY NUMBER.

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—ALL KOOSH—OR OUR MASTERLY INACTIVITY POLICY.

HALF PAGE—THE TALE OF A SHELL OR THE UNSOPHISTICATED COOMBEE,—TABLEAU the III, *The Bursting of the shell* ! ! !

TWO PAGES of VIGNETTES, representing how our stout contributor went to Nagpore.

PUNCH IN INDIA can be obtained *in Bombay*—At Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, and Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL, No. 10, Hummum Street.
In Poona—At Messrs. ROGERS & Co., 23, Civil Lines.
In London—At MR. G. STREET, 39, Cornhill.

MOIST AND DRY WATER COLOURS adapted to the use of Engineers, Architects, and Artists. A large assortment of the above just to hand.

ALSO,

Brushes, Sable and Camel hair, flat and round.
Palettes, Slanting, with 3, 6, and 12 divisions.
Ditto plain Thumbs, of all sizes.
Colour Saucers 6 in a case of 3 sizes.
Sketch Blocks of sizes, and various textures.
Prepared Ox Gall, Water Colour Megilp.
Gold and Silver Ink, Gold and Silver Shells.
Chinese White in Bottles, Pure Indian Ink.
Moist Colour Boxes furnished or unfurnished for 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 cups.
Dry Colour Boxes with 6, 12, 18 and 24 half cakes.
Ditto with 6, 12, 18 and 24 whole cakes.
Ditto Highly finished for presentation.

THE NEW NON-POISONOUS WATER COLOURS.—These may with safety be put into the hands of children, thus affording them a welcome and instructive amusement, without any fear of injury to their health. They are much more brilliant than the ordinary cheap colours, and work easily. Price, per dozen Rs. 1-8.

In Boxes as follows :—

Plain Boxes containing colours, pans, brushes,
Crayons, &c. ... ... Rs. 3 0
Polished Boxes ditto ditto 4 0
Ditto with superior fittings 6 0
Highly Finished Boxes ditto, from Rs. 8 to. 18 0

PORTFOLIOS for the use of Draughtsmen, Artists, &c., half bound in calf, cloth sides and turn in flap, as follows :—
Medium, 22 by 17 inches ... ... Rs. 6 0
Royal, 24 by 19 do. 8 0
Imperial, 30 by 21 do. 12 0

MORDAN'S COPYING PRESSES.—Fcap Size, with damping box, and damping and drying Books ... ...Rs. 80
Letter size ditto ditto ... ...Rs. 64
Copying Books, Paper, Brushes, Ink, and all necessaries can be supplied.

PINCHES STAMPING PRESSES for marking LINEN, PAPERS, BOOKS, &c., complete with box of marking ink. Rs. 12.
DIES FOR THE ABOVE prepared at moderate charges.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ADAPTED FOR PRESENTATION.—Drawing Room Table Sets, consisting of Stationery case, Blotting book, Ink stand, and Book stand of Walnut wood, with Ivory and Ormolu mounts, per set Rs. 80 to 90.
DITTO consisting of Stationery case, and Blotting book, of best Morocco, handsomely tooled, and gilded, price per set Rs. 55.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

MOST USEFUL DESK COMPANION.—The Manifold Writer, consists of a lock-up writing case, which contains carbonic books, copy books, guards and stile; letter and copy are written at the same time, and as the inconvenience of not possessing a copy of some important account or communication is often felt, the remedy afforded by this simple invention cannot fail to be appreciated by those who will avail themselves of it.
Leather Case with spring which can be locked at pleasure, with contents as above :
8vo. or Note size ... ...price Rs. 15 0
4vo. or Letter size 25 0
Folio or Foolscap size 35 0
Rampart Row THACKER, VINING & Co.

TO CLUBS AND MESSES.—Playing Cards, best Moguls, a large supply of entirely new patterns, per pack Rs. 2.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF CROWS, PARIAH DOGS, &c.—Improved Montecristo Pistols, a fresh supply by the mail steamer, price each Rs. 30.
Ammunition for the above per 100, Rs. 3-8.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer "GENERAL HAVELOCK" to Madras on MONDAY, the 18th instant, calling at such intermediate ports as the weather may permit.
For Freight and passage apply to the undersigned.
J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, has now completed arrangements by which he is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office, and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c., &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

May 1867.

Will be ready on the 15th instant.

The 1st number of Messrs. SYKES and DWYER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM.

CONTENTS.

Vehar Lake.
Group of Bundarees or toddy drawers.
An old pepul tree.
Government House, Parell.

Subscribers registered at the Studio, No. 9, Hummum Street (nearly opposite Watson's), Fort.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company adjourned from the 7th instant for want of a quorum, will be held at the Offices of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, at 3 P. M. on FRIDAY the 14th instant, to consider the present position of the Company and decide on the course to be adopted.

By order,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th June 1867.

GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—AT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited) held at the office of the Solicitors of the Company THIS DAY, the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

"That the GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, be WOUND UP voluntarily."

With reference to the above Resolution, NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the office of Messrs HEARN, CLEVELAND AND PEILE, the Attorneys of the said Company, Parsee Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY the 26th day of June, instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon for the following purposes :—

"To pass a Resolution confirming the above Resolution to wind up the GEORGE III. JUTE AND WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, voluntarily," and on the said Resolution being passed to pass Resolutions appointing Liquidators, and fixing their remuneration, and also conferring upon them powers to compromise under the provisions of section 174 of the Indian Companies Act 1866.

By order
HEARN, CLEVELAND & PEILE,
Attorneys to said Company.

Bombay, June 12th 1867.

MONSOON ALTERATIONS.

Now ready,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JUNE.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTENTS :—

MAP OF INDIA.
Contents.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway.
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES :—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES :—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Deccan Horse Dak.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA
SCALE OF FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, &c. IN BOMBAY.
SCALE OF FARES FOR BOATS FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.

The Map shows the Railways, Railway Stations, Roads, Lines of Internal Navigation, &c.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

AGENTS :

Bombay :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall and Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.; and all Railway Stations and Hotels.
Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, East Street,
London :—F. Algar, 11, Clement's Lane.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

The Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of Advertising, at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices, Advertisements, or Placards, at all or any of the Stations along either of the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valueable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., (seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language) should find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a lucrative means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to "The Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Press."

Bombay Gazette Press, April, 1867.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (LATE BRIDGE'S)

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA,

PRESCRIBED by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury. Exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to the Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied on."—*Sir Astley Cooper.*

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—*Medical Review.*

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address—

THOMAS WILKINSON (LATE BRIDGE & Co.)

270, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from Impaired digestion.

It is not affected by Climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who during the campaign in the Crimea daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in ½ and pint bottles.

AGENTS.

Bombay............... TREACHER & Co.
ROGERS & Co.
Poonah............... ROGERS & Co.
TREACHER & Co.
Kurrachee........ ... BUDGETT and HUGHES.
Kotree .... BUDGETT and HUGHES.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Behar*, will be closed on FRIDAY the 14th June, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A. M. on the 15th instant.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Under orders from Government, no Indian Inland postage will in future be levied on letters received for delivery from or despatched by Her Majesty's Mails or French Mail steamers to Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, China, Hongkong Australia, Mauritius, Port Louis, Natal, Reunion, Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta and Gibraltar.

CHANGES IN MAIL TRAINS.—In consequence of the alterations in the departure and arrival of the Mail Trains on the lines of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, the following changes will take place on and after the 9th and 10th June 1867 respectively, in the hours of closing of Mails at the General Post Office :—

For Post Towns on N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, 5 A. M.; after packet letters, 5-30 A. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency 12 noon; after Packet letters, 1 P. M.

For Post on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, *i. e.* for Stations on the Railway line as far as Poona 8 A. M.

For Post on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, *i. e.* for Post Offices on the Railway Line, Guzerat, Scinde, Katiawar, and Kutch 7 A. M.; after Packet letters 8 A. M.

Registered Letters and Banghy Parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 12 noon to 5 P. M.

OCEAN MAILS.

The following Ocean Mails will be made up and despatched at the time named :—

	Date of departure.	Mail will close.	An after Packet will be made.
China, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong	15th and 30th.	6 P. M. previous evening.	7 A. M. on the day of departure.
Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Natal, Reunion, St. Helena	15th.	Ditto.	Ditto.
Muscat, Persian Gulf, Bussorah, Bagdad	3rd and 17th.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Rutnagherry, Vingoorla, Goa, Karwar, Beypore, Mangalore, Cochin, Calicut, Cannanore, Tellicherry	Every Saturday.	12 noon on the day of departure.	None.
Kurrachee	12 hours after the arrival of each Overland Mail.		None.

THE NEW POSTAL RATES.

LETTERS.

Not exceeding ¼ Tolah ½ Tolah 1 Tolah
Postage .... 6 Pie. 1 Anna. 2 Annas.
And One Anna for every half Tolah or fraction of a half Tolah beyond.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN POSTING OVERLAND LETTERS.—The Post Master being frequently unable to obtain early intelligence, on Overland Mail days, of the anticipated time of arrival of the North East Mail Trains, upon which the departure of the Suez Steamer depends, and having in consequence no means of giving the public timely notice of unavoidable detentions of 2 or 3 hours, it is hereby notified that whenever the departure of the Suez Steamer is obliged to be put off, notices will be sent to the Secretariat, Chamber of Commerce, and the Public Journals in the Fort, and one will be hung up conspicuously outside the Post Office gates for general information. To give the public the advantage of posting letters of importance to the latest hour, when such minor detentions occur, the Mail boxes will be kept open for *fully prepaid* letters upon which the after-time fee is affixed, to within 15 minutes of the departure of the Mail Vans, notification of which will be obtained at the Post Office.

NEWSPAPERS.

Not exceeding 10 Tolahs ....One Anna.
Above 10 and not exceeding 20 Tolahs ....Two Annas.
And One Anna for every ten Tolahs or fraction of ten Tolahs beyond

BANGHY PARCELS.

Distance		Weight not exceeding 20 Tolah.	50 Tolahs.	100 Tolahs.	Per 100 Tolahs beyond.
	miles.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Not exceeding	300	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 12
"	600	0 8	1 0	1 8	1 8
"	900	0 12	1 8	2 4	2 4
"	1200	1 0	2 0	3 0	3 0
Above	1200	1 4	2 8	3 12	3 1

CALENDAR—JUNE 1867.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon..............................17th 9h. 45m. A. M.
Last Quarter ....25th 10h. 19m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.
			h. m	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thurs.	13	Neptune on the meridian at 7-25 P.M.	5 23	6 36	8 18	8 44
Fri.	14	Saturn 2° 8 of Moon at 6-41 A.M.	5 23	6 36	9 9	9 31
Sat.	15	Longest day.	5 23	6 37	9 51	0 11
Sun.	16	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 37	10 31	10 49
Mon.	17	Full Moon.	5 24	6 37	11 7	11 25
Tues	18	Mercury sets at 8 1 P. M.	5 24	6 37	11 42	11 59
Wed.	19	Venus rises at 3-41 A.M.	5 24	6 38	—	0 16

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at six o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition " 20 0 per Annum (in Advance).
" " 2 0 per Month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Five lines and under..............................Rs. 4 0
Sixth and succeeding lines, each .... " 0 6

Printed and Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 1
AGRA	June 6	LAHORE	June 1
ALLAHABAD	June 3	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MADRAS	June 7
ALEXANDRIA	May 26	MALTA..................	May 20
BANGALORE	June 8	MEERUT	May 17
CALCUTTA	June 5	OOTACAMUND	June 1
CAPE	Feb. 13	OUDH	June 5
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 10
DELHI	June 4	PUNJAUB................	June 4
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ......................	May 27
HONGKONG	May 15	SINGAPORE	Apr. 23

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1867.

Now that the Home Government has at last sent an ultimatum to the Emperor of Abyssinia, and that it has been determined to use more efficacious means to obtain the release of the British captives, or avenge their death, than the zealous services of the amiable Mr. Flad, we shall probably see a force organized for an Abyssinian expedition as soon as the new transports begin to run on this side of the Isthmus of Suez. It is very desirable that the troops to be employed on such an enterprize should not be recruits fresh from England, but well seasoned soldiers who know what active service in a tropical climate means, and are not likely to be knocked up with a week's campaign in a country destitute of roads and railways. Any of the regiments going home would be rejoiced to have the chance of a brief term of field service in place of the dull monotony of camp life at Aldershott. It would be desirable that some native Indian troops should be attached to the force; for it would be difficult to find any soldiers in the world better suited for irregular warfare than the men from whom our Beloochee regiments and Sind Horse are recruited. The success of the expedition will, however, mainly depend on the carefulness of the preparations made for overcoming the difficulties of an entrance into Abyssinia. Once the table-land is reached, not only will the invading army find abundance of supplies, but there is every probability that it will be joined by auxiliary bands of rebels against the Emperor. The chief obstructions to the success of our troops will be found between the sea-coast and the top of the ghauts, and without a well organized commissariat to provide supplies and means of transport and a body of pioneers acquainted with the various routes by which Abyssinia may be penetrated the army might waste months in fruitless efforts to begin the work before them. There are several points on the sea-coast besides Massowah from which an expedition might start for the interior, and Dr. Beke maintains that by far the most practicable route is from the head of Annesley Bay, not far to the south of Massowah. All these routes should be explored, and every kind of material for the army stored at the base of operations before the soldiers themselves arrive on the spot. It may seem presumptuous on our part to urge on the authorities the necessity of such precautions, but recent English history shows too many instances of the shameful way in which the valour of our soldiers may be sacrificed by the inefficiency of the transport and commissariat corps; and any one who understands the character of the British soldier knows that nothing so spoils him for work as needless delays at the commencement of a campaign. There will be some difficulty in finding guides for the expedition; but we may suggest that there are many officers of the late Indian Navy who are familiarly acquainted with all the countries on the Coast of the Red Sea and the tribes inhabiting them; and [illegible] is the time to turn their experience to [illegible]t.

We remarked the other day tha[illegible] change in the policy of England tow[illegible]ssinia which has occurred since the a[illegible] Lord Derby's government to offic[illegible]nt of the disapproval with which t[illegible]istry views the whole foreign p[illegible]n of which Sir John Lawrence an[illegible] are so proud. This view is bo[illegible] declaration (telegraphed to us[illegible]) the *Standard*, the Ministerial pape[illegible] at the advance of the Russians in [illegible]as hitherto been deemed of too little importance [illegible] India. It may be too late even now for England to take active measures to restore her shaken influence; but some effort at least to that end, we may hope, will soon be made.

THERE is an old saying that half the world never knows what the other half is doing. This is more particularly true of the Presidency towns in India and the Mofussil. Here we in Bombay sit and talk of our trade and our bankruptcy and our Municipal affairs, and know nothing beyond the narrow limits of our two small islands, though just on the other side of the water there may be some of the most important social questions, affecting the interests of large masses of people, under agitation, taken but cursory notice of even by our contemporaries of the Native Press, but which absolutely require free ventilation and enlightened public opinion to be brought to bear upon them.

These remarks have been caused by an article lately published in *Native Opinion*, which perhaps but few of our general readers know is a bilingual native newspaper published in Bombay, on the subject of Khotes and their grievances. Now, Khotes are hereditary farmers of the state revenues in a large number of villages in Rutnagerry and the Tanna Collectorate, who have hitherto enjoyed the privilege of paying for their farms in lump sums, or, to use the words of the local revenue law, settling for the revenues in the gross, restricted in their dealings with their tenants by local usages, but otherwise unfettered in the full exercise of a landlord's power to let out his lands to whom and on what terms he chooses. It appears that this power was to some extent abused, and forced labour and other exactions super-imposed upon it. A paternal Government have stepped in and endeavoured by law to put a limit to the amount of rent these Khotes shall be allowed henceforward to levy from their tenants, thus effectually destroying their landlords' rights. The Khotes having objected to sign leases containing these conditions, their villages have been placed under attachment, as the phrase goes, that is to say, are managed directly by the revenue authorities, until they choose to sign away their hereditary rights. But the best part of the story remains to be told. The tenants in whose favour a benign Government has thus endeavoured to interfere, probably deceived as to the real intent of the measure, have refused to pay the extra profit beyond the regular assessment fixed for the remuneration of the Khotes, and declare openly, that they do not want any Khotes, and have consequently had their property too attached for sale in default of payment. This is the predicament in which our paternal, but evidently not over-wise, Government have placed themselves, and we recommend it to the serious attention of our Tory Governor. Would any Ministry, wearied out even by the eternal perplexities of the Irish tenant right question, venture to come before the House with a proposal that Irish landlords should levy so much rent, and no more, from their tenants? How long would any set of wiseacres who could come before the country with a proposal to interfere in this way with the rights of property remain Her Majesty's Ministers? And yet to such an extent does our petty local legislature venture to come between landlord and tenant. In favour of what an ignorant, unreasoning body of tenants they have done so may be judged by the action of the latter on this occasion.

REVIEW.

"*The Teachers of the Age.* A Lecture delivered in the Town Hall, Bombay.

THE directors of the Bombay Mechanic's Institution have printed this, one of last season's series of lectures and have resolved that every member should purchase a copy.—Certainly four annas is not much to pay for a discourse that travels over so illimitable a field of thought as is suggested by the title above, and to those indolent people who would rather pay any number of rupees than listen to a lecture after dinner, this arrangement is a great accommodation.

There are two kinds of lectures, the one, by which you are taught being as old or older than literature itself, the other by which you are entertained, being a development of the modern march of intellect. Of this latter class there are many varieties, and possibly the most popular is the lecture or as it has lately been called the "oration" of the eloquent dissenting minister of the George Dawson or Punshon type. The travelled M. P., who goes down to amuse his constituents is one of a host of amateur lecturers of various sorts, for the "professional" is not nearly so common at home as in America. It seems to be a settled point that if the artiste cannot furnish burning eloquence he shall at least be funny. Usually he is expected to have both qualifications.

The managers of provincial athenæums are very ingenious in this matter of providing dignified diversion. After the worthy rector's learned discourse on the "Antiquities of Ancient Greece" which sent half the parish to sleep comes a lecture on "comic characterization" by Mr. Buskin. Mr. Buskin is in plain English a travelling comedian who gives a little entertainment in which he dances, sings and changes his clothes and his wigs with great rapidity, all this is very well, for people must be amused. The only regrettable point is the want of veracity in those, who really wishing for entertainment must gild their gingerbread and call it useful knowledge. To this peculiarly Philistine crook in the English mind may be traced the unskilfulness of the dramatic entertainments by which they are so easily and clumsily amused.

Mr. Paton's lecture was delivered under conditions quite different from those noticed, for the directors of the Bombay Mechanics Institute have done there utmost to adhere to the original ideas of the first projectors of these institutions. And they have succeeded to no inconsiderable extent. Science and the diffusion of knowledge really do find a place within their scheme of effort, and their library is valuable in other respects than as furnishing an assortment of novels. At first sight there would not seem to be much inducement to a lecturer addressing such an institute to indulge in either gushing eloquence or sly fun. But when a subject like "The teachers of the Age" is selected, one knows pretty well what to expect especially when it is treated by a clergyman. The fun is not very funny although the author's original view is helped out by Hood, Swift, O. Wendill Holmes, and Artemus Ward. The dreary old pulpit device of creating imaginary antagonists for the sake of putting them to ignominous flight receives a stroke of humour of a very refined kind, thus a sour philosopher who objects to lecturing is called "Mr. Vin E. Gar." While a go-a-head person who, like a spirit-rapper's ghost is only raised to be at once laid, is my friend A. D. Vance, Esq. This is very biting sarcasm.

To say that this "irregular discourse" is vague, rambling and unsuggestive would be telling the truth, but hardly the whole truth; for the lecturer really means to give good advice and the general drift of his argument so far as one can discern an argument is the quite unassailable proposition that there is much to be learnt from everything and everybody past or present and that it is better to learn than to be ignorant. The unfortunate feature of this lecture and others of its class is a certain arrogance of assertion which is due to the manners of the pulpit. The habit of enunciating indisputable platitudes and the peculiarly complacent self-confidence which a course of perfectly unchallenged and uncriticised discourse is sure to engender are fatal to a proper appreciation of the fact that there are two sides to most questions, while the license that is given to the feelings is apt to blind the clerical thinker to the real nature of things. The clergyman is the only public speaker who can thus securely dogmatise, if he is not encouraged by cheers, he is unrebuked by hisses; and it is very difficult for him to imagine any other relation between himself and his audience than that of pulpit and pew.

The following rather oddly constructed sentence is Mr. Paton's judgment on John Ruskin. "Mr. Ruskin's finical ideas as exhibited in many of his works on Art, gave Pre-Raphaelitism a place, to the manifest disfigurement of our galleries of modern painting." There is no question about it, no allowance made for those benighted beings who may think otherwise [illegible]ve not observed the degeneracy of [illegible]. They may it is true, very justly comfort themselves with the obvious fact that Mr. Paton is talking of things he does not in the least understand.

Again, the admirers of Tennyson will be surprised to learn that in the lecturer's opinion our great poet has exerted a mischievous influence on modern literature and that the indefiniteness and wordiness of modern writers are mainly due to the baleful fascinations of his genius. Whether modern literature with which our orator has a quarrel generally *is* more indefinite, wordy and vicious than that of other generations is a question that must be left for the present. Mr Paton plainly has some period in his mind's eye when literature reached his ideal point of definiteness, plain-speaking and all the other virtues the absence of which he laments in the works of the day. It is difficult for a mere worldling to fix on any such epoch. Is it the outspokenness and purity of Elizabeth's or Charles's time or of some still more remote period that we should pray for as a remedy against those vile productions "Armadale," "George Ferroll" and the "London Journal?"

For a specimen of definiteness and unwordiness here is a paragraph :—

"Think of the magnificent lessons which may be learned from the histories of the mighty nations of old! With what voices speak the stories of the ancient powers, Assyria, Egypt, Judah, Rome, Greece, or Venice with her sermons in fair stones! How profitable in their stern, terse vehemence are the lessons read from Northern runes, from rough Danish sea-daring deeds, or from the many-sided, many-coloured stories from the history of our own loved islands of the Northern Sea! How the tales of warlike and commercial adventure in the western hemisphere stir the hearts of men to this very hour. How touching the record of the determination of the Pilgrim Fathers and their undaunted descendants, and how spirit-stirring the histories of the ancient Spanish conquests that come to us in tales of the sword and sail, from far Western islands, from the giant-hill countries of Mexico and Peru, and from that weird gigantic delta of the mighty Amazon!"

This is a very characteristic piece of the "gushing" type of pulpit eloquence to avoid which many excellent people decline to go to church, why stop at the Amazon? Are not Abana and Pharpar, the Ganges and the Indus, the Congo and the Yang-tse-kiang equally to hand. It is the beauty of this style that it can be expanded *ad lib* : but considered as the work of a gentleman writing prose and who objects to the "adjectivity" of Tennyson it is rather curious and interesting.

The world at large may be forgiven if it is a little in the dark as to be behind the scenes of English periodical literature. Mr. Paton, however, to use a Yankee idiom "knows all the ropes" and nothing can be clearer than his exposé :—

"The reviews must be filled every quarter, every month, or every week, to suit the taste of their readers. This commercial fact alone should put us on our guard in accepting the teaching of the critics. While some reviews are pure teachers of pure truth, others are in the pay of the bookselling trade, and write up the works which issue from particular presses, and write down those which come forth from others. Some are 'free-thinking,' and sneer at every book written by those who believe in fixed principles. Some are 'orthodox,' and think it their duty to hunt down the work of every one who has ever in the course of his career exhibited the faintest scintillation of original genius. Some are Cockney, and snarl at the heels of those writers whose happy lot has not been cast within the sound of Bow Bells. Some 'run a muck' at the 'objective,' some at the 'subjective.' Some play the rogue's march at the heels of every Whig, and some at the heels of every Tory. You will get a critique on some fresh poem written by a man who knows about as much of poetry as a hippopotamus knows of the art of photography, or a disquisition on logic from some college youth who has just mastered the Port Royal logic, and thinks himself a young Whately. Or, worst of all, you will get the opinions on all things of some dilettante wiseman who thinks himself a heaven-born genius sent into this world to keep it right generally, but chiefly to direct the small amount of intellect which may chance to be found in it over and above his own, and who has somehow or other managed to get upon the editor's lounge.

"Over a cigar and a cup of coffee he will settle for us, in a column and a half, the state policy of an empire, the commercial tactics of a great city, the theology of a race, the truth or falsehood of the last dozen works on Sanscrit letters, geology, botany, or astronomy, &c. &c."

All this may be very funny and immensely pleasant. Certainly it is not true in the impression it conveys. Writers of Mr. Paton's order make much outcry against the cynicism and materialism of the school of modern thought which they fancy antagonistic to them, but it would be hard to match the unscrupulous cynicism of this tirade. The doctrine of original sin is so firmly fixed in the lecturer's mind that he can hardly believe that any one would care to write the truth for the truth's sake. Does it never strike Mr. Paton that the weekly occupancy of the pulpit is also a "Commercial fact"? And does he really believe that dilletante wisemen such as he describes "manage to get on an editor's lounge,"—whatever that may be, and that he has faithfully represented the hidden workings of periodical literature? Whatever Mr. Paton's creed may be, our readers may be assured that this sordid picture of ignorance and meanness is entirely a fancy sketch.

Though it would hardly be fair to expect a lecturer burthened with so infinite a subject as the Teachers of the age to be a great Teacher himself, yet it may be very properly urged that something more directly and tangibly instructive than this discourse would better befit the aims of the Bombay Mechanics' Institution.

THE *Indian Daily News* states that the Bank of Bengal shares continue steady at Rs. 1900 "and are bought up as orders come in the market."

THE English papers inform us that drawings, plans, and models for the new portable steel vessel designed by Mr. E. J. Reed, Chief Commissioner of the Navy, to be used by the exploring party about to be despatched to the interior of Africa to search for traces of Dr. Livingstone were completed at Chatham Dockyard early in May, and the construction of the vessel was to be completed with the utmost despatch. The building of the vessel could not occupy much time as it is to be so constructed that it can be taken to pieces and carried when shallow water impedes its further progress. The Expendition, moreover, was to leave England by the Cape steamer of the 10th, and should be now on its way.

WE observe from a paragraph in the *Engineer* of May 17th that the Messageries Imperiales propose to establish a new line of steamers from Suez to Bombay. The Company also intends to establish a line from Suez to Point de Galle, Saigon, Hongkong, and Yokohama, and a second monthly line from Brazil to La Plata. The same journal also mentions that the Transatlantic Company contemplates the establishment of a line from Havre to New Orleans, another from Bordeaux to Aspinwall, and another in the South Pacific, from Panama to Callao and Valparaiso. The establishment of a line of French steamers between Suez and Bombay is no doubt in anticipation of the increased passenger traffic that will flow into Bombay when the line of railway communication is completed between this city and Calcutta. The object is probably also to establish a trade connection with Bombay whenever the Suez canal will be so far finished as to compete with the Cape route and present Overland route. The extension of the Company's operations into new waters plainly shows the determination of the French Government to run England a race in commerce if it can. At any rate the Emperor is bent on extending French influence throughout the world by his mercantile marine whatever the money cost may be. The P. and O. Company will not now have it all their own way between Bombay and Suez, and they must look to their laurels, their machinery, their bills of fare and their rates.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co. have now in their possession a watch made for the Guicowar of Baroda which in respect of barbaric magnificence has perhaps no equal. The workmanship is intricate, as the watch strikes the hours, quarters, and minutes, and it also contains the key in the interior as part of the mechanism. The watch is jewelled with rubies in 55 holes, the frame or skeleton of the cases is gold, and the remainder of the cases is made of diamonds, so that when the cases are opened they seem to consist of a mass of lustrous light. We are informed by Messrs. Rosselet that the number of diamonds in the cases is 350 weighing 155 carats, and that there are 127 in the "Albert chain" attached to the watch. There is one large ruby in the centre of the cases and there are 76 rubies in the chain. The value of the watch and chain is stated to be about Rs. 40,000 or £4000. This costly piece of workmanship was made at Geneva and was exhibited for a month in the Paris Exhibition where the Emperor was smitten with its magnificence, and, according to Messrs. Rosselet and Co.'s little bit of mythology, was disposed to purchase it until he learned the price of it when he shook his Imperial head and declared it was too dear for him and that nobody but an Indian prince could afford to possess so splendid an ornament. Messrs. Rosselet will be glad to show the watch to any one who will take the trouble to call at their shop, where it will remain for two or three days. It is worth seeing, but nobody but a barbarian would wear it.

THE Peshawur Correspondent of the *Indian Public Opinion* writing on 28th May says :—Cholera rages most violently at Peshawur. The death by the effects of this disease here, is instantaneous. Troops have been removed from the cantonment to *Killah* Barah and Putta Khuttack. In the city the disease has made its appearance in a most virulent form.

THE *Englishman* :—They manage matters somewhat strangely in Central India. A Brahmin woman, named Chumna Baie, has forwarded to the Government of India a complaint against the Rana of Jhallawar, in which she states that on applying for payment of a debt on account of some jewels, His Highness' servants plundered her house, and succeeded in getting away with a booty, which she has valued at Rs. 15,500. The matter is under investigation. It is a great pity that the Government of India will not exercise that great influence it has over its feudatories to induce them to adopt some consistent code of laws for their states, and some independent and trustworthy mode of carrying the law into effect. So long as beyond the British frontiers an oriental despotism is allowed to obtain, so long will such complaints be a source of annoyance to the feudatories as well as to the Supreme Government.

THE *Friend of India* :—The cold weather is likely to see an Indian army in Abyssinia. Lord Stanley, we rejoice to announce, has sent an ultimatum to King Theodore demanding the surrender of the prisoners. If his demand is not complied with, in three months from the date of the letter leaving Massowah, the King will have forfeited our friendship, that is, in plain English, there will be war. Accordingly the authorities at Simla, both civil and military, are poring over a largely magnified copy of Keith Johnston's map of Abyssinia. Colonel Merewether reached Massowah, in order we believe to despatch Lord Stanley's letter, a fortnight ago, so that before the end of August the Bombay and Punjab armies will know whether they are to have the pleasure of a march over a country which does not present greater physical obstacles than the Western Ghauts of India. As it would be so desirable that the military and diplomatic authority should be centred in the same person the probability is that Colonel Merewether will be appointed to the command, unless Sir Robert Napier should himself lead the force, which we trust will be the case. The latest news from the captives is to 30th March when they were still in chains at Magdala, and were more eager than ever to take the consequences of being rescued by force. Judging from the antecedents and character of the Negus Theodore, it is probable that he will not release the captives, but will rather slaughter them, as well as other Europeans, before they can be rescued. The chances of peace lie in the fact that the whole country is in a blaze of insurrection and that Theodore has full command of hardly one district.

THE same :—If Sir John Lawrence is to resign his high office before next hot season, the question of who is to succeed His Excellency becomes very grave. The Reform Bill being safe, and the analogy of 1832 being certain to be followed, the present Parliament will continue and the present Ministry hold office till a new House of Commons assembles in February 1869. In any case, therefore, the appointment of Sir John Lawrence's successor will fall to Lord Derby or his party. Lord Napier is a Whig, and is only provisional Governor General. The Tories have too many to provide for and are too eager for patronage to make it probable that they will make a selection outside of their own circle. Before he became Foreign Minister Lord Stanley was understood to be not unwilling to come out as Viceroy. He has travelled in India, he likes Indian questions, he is the very best Indian minister we have had since the days of Pitt's friend, Dundas, and he is without family ties in England. But his success as Foreign Secretary, the transition state of parties and the increasing infirmity of his noble father, make it almost certain that India will not have the chance of another able peer. The Duke of Argyll would be next best, but he is a Whig like Lord Napier. We hope no Tory obscurity will be discovered in some aristocratic nook. Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald would be better than that, and indeed, if he does well in Bombay, the Right Honourable gentleman's chances are not small.

THE same :—Another shower of Stars of India. The certainty of Sir Arthur Phayre's investiture we announced on his departure, as the result of his brilliant administration of British Burmah. For his briefer but equally successful government of the Central Provinces, Mr. Temple, but yesterday decorated as a Companion of the Order, becomes Sir Richard Temple, K. C. S. I. At last justice has been done to Sir Vincent Eyre, who would have had the more English and much more coveted honour of K. C. B. long ago had he not prematurely resigned the service. Mr. Henry Lacon Anderson is consoled with Indian Knighthood for the mistake which shut him out of the Bombay Council three years ago, and so deprived Western India of his ability at a time when there are so few first class men in the higher ranks of the service. Madras is represented in the person of Sir Daniel Eliot once a member of its Council and its representative in Calcutta. The Mr. Hervey mentioned is doubtless the Commissioner of Meerut in 1857, whose services would have been well rewarded with a lower degree of the Order. The Rajah of Edur possesses the chief Rajpoot State of Myheecaunta in Guzerat, part of which fell to him when the present Maharajah of Joudhpore, Sir Tukht Singh, preferred Joudhpore to Ahmednuggur. As we give the Maharajah of Mysore £140,000 a year and pay his debts periodically there is no reason why his name should not help to add lustre to the highest class of the order of the Star of India. "Rajah Godhber Chund" must remain a mystery like the Maharajah of Jokes, till the mail of 26th May arrives.

THE same :—Sir Stafford Northcote's Bonus despatch, of which a recent telegram spoke, has been received in India. We are glad to state that he allows the order of the Government of India to hold good by which the whole sum paid by an officer in the grade which he held on 18th February 1861 is to be paid back, but he also desires that a debtor and creditor account be considered with respect to the payments made and advantage received in grades previously held. This will of course give trouble and will prove difficult in practice, while the result will give little to anybody. But as far as it goes it is a favour to the Army to have the order of the Government of India enforced, so that without deduction officers will receive what they paid in the rank held in February 1861 and may (though such cases will be rare) receive something for what they paid in lower grades. The Army gains by what the Government of India thought a fair modification of the original order of Lord Cranborne.

THE same :—The Home authorities have been asked to send a second Transport to the mouth of the Hooghly in September next for the conveyance of all the troops, invalids, women and children, who are on the list for home and are not near Bombay. Nothing, we believe, has yet been settled as to the rules under which officers will be accommodated with a passage on board these Transports. We fear, however, that the majority will still have to look to the ordinary steam companies. Each Transport contains regular accommodation for 41 officers, but by putting three in each cabin there might be room for 59. As each will carry two Regiments with their officers the room for outsiders will be but small.

THE same :—Afzul Khan, whom we recognised as Governor of Cabul, has answered the Viceroy's letter which we sent last cold weather. He reciprocates our expressions of good will, and consents to receive a Vakeel. Orders have been issued to the Punjab Government to despatch the Vakeel at once to Cabul. Fyz Mahomed has fallen back, we believe, to Tukhtapool. His strength appears to have not diminished in any way, but for the present he seems content to hold his own, without making any immediate throw for the higher stake. He has been joined by Mahomed Ibrahim, the not too brilliant son of Shere Ali, who lost Cabul to Abdool Ruhman last year. As the representative of his father, Mahomed Ibrahim has been received by Fyz Mahomed at Tukhtapool with great honour

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

and rejoicing. What will be the next scene in the play it is difficult to conjecture. Fyz Mahomed's successes are not turning the scale so markedly in Shere Ali's favour as is generally supposed. It must be remembered that Fyz Mahomed has no particular devotion for Shere Ali. He fights for his own hand. It answers his purpose for the time to declare his cause the same as that of Shere Ali, and he will keep up this declaration just so long as he finds it useful. Then it is doubtful whether Fyz Mahomed, who, up to quite a recent period occupied a very secondary position in Affghanistan, has strength sufficient to do more than hold his own. By the latest authentic intelligence the Russians were perfectly quiet.

THE same:—The Livingstone Expedition is to leave England by the Cape steamer on the 10th instant. Mr. E. D. Young, who explored the Shire with the great traveller on a former occasion, will be at its head, and it was expected when the last mail left England that Mr. Baines, the "artist explorer," whose picture of the Victoria Falls is well-known, would be associated with him. There are to be other three Europeans and such Africans as may be selected at the Cape and at Zanzibar. Dr. Livingstone having been Her Majesty's Consul General for all Eastern Africa, Government will pay the greater part of the expense of the undertaking. The party propose to ascend the Shire to the Murchison Falls and thence, in a boat taken to the spot in pieces, to proceed to Lake Nyassa. The lake will be explored from end to end, and the fate of Livingstone be narrowly investigated. Since these plans were made, the result of Dr. Kirk's investigations at Keelwa must have reached England. But we trust that the expedition will not be arrested, for the best memorial of the great philanthropist will be the completion of the work to which he sacrificed his previous life, by tracing the connexion between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika. As Dr. Livingstone's route purposely lay to the north of the districts desolated by Portuguese and Arab slave-dealers, he did not anticipate not foul play but so much kindness that he would be detained. With how sad an interest we now recall these passages of his lecture at Bombay eighteen months ago—"Any one who mingles much with the Africans, will find a great deal of human sympathy amongst them—I mean when you get away from those who have been engaged in the slave trade. Sometimes we had the misfortune to lose some of our party, and on these occasions the people shewed a great deal of sympathy and a great deal of kindness. There is no fear, such as exists amongst some Arab tribes; they are delighted to have strangers, and generally treat them pretty fairly." Again, alluding to his failure to check the slave trade in the country claimed by Portugal, he said—"I shall always regret that my effort then was not successful; we should have done an amount of good that I think would have made me lie down and die in peace. But one can't always do the good he wishes to do."

THE same:—In stating, a fortnight ago, that the present Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces had recommended that the State should surrender the price of canal water for the future so as not to interfere with the permanent settlement of the land-tax, we did not do justice to the Hon'ble Mr. Drummond's views. During the discussions he pointed out that the State would always obtain a fair price for its water, and could at any time enhance it to the market value, which would sufficiently repay the cost of irrigation works. What he deprecated was any interference with the fixity of the assessment with a view to secure to the state a share in the increased productiveness caused by irrigation. His Honour recommended the surrender only of the claim of the State to a share of the landlord's prospective profits from irrigation, which he very justly held to be a small matter compared with the prospective profits from rise of prices and general development to a share in which the State had already surrendered its claim. This also was the recommendation of Sir George Edmonstone.

GRAND CANAL AND WET DOCK SCHEME.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—To render the evidence taken by the Wet Docks Committee complete, it is necessary that a scheme for a dock filled with fresh water should be added to the list of those already laid before the Committee by the different Civil and Military Engineers in and around Bombay.

It seems to be of very little consequence to the projectors of wet docks whether the docks will prove to be remunerative or not, as none of the projectors who have laid their plans before the Committee (with the exception of Mr. Russell Aitken, whose estimate of the cost of his dock is remarkably vague) have given such detailed estimates of cost as will enable any one to form an idea of whether the works can actually be completed for the amounts stated, or whether the ships would pay a sufficient sum of dues to meet all expense, and pay interest on the capital sunk (yes *sunk* is the word and more expressive by far than *invested*).

Leaving the financial question therefore alone I shall briefly describe my scheme for a *fresh water wet dock.*

To secure a sufficient areation which to gather and store rain water for this purpose, I have been obliged to take the dock considerably further from the centre of the trade of Bombay than is desirable, but in this I only exceed by a few miles Captain Ducat's flat scheme and Mr. Gale's mud scheme. Had the present site of the Vehar lake not been already occupied arrangements might have been made for increasing the supply of water sufficiently to admit of its being made into a wet dock, but as it is absolutely necessary to retain this for the partial supply of fresh water to Bombay, I have been obliged to look elsewhere. It has been no easy task to discover a suitable site (much more so, though not so expensive, as to find a goods station for the Baroda Railway.) This has been done, and I am glad to say that from its height and position there are many other uses to which the water can be applied than merely for wet docks. I have not yet quite decided on the position of the entrance from the harbour to the canal, but in the completion of some extensive and scientific tidal observations and borings now in progress, this will a matter of no difficulty.

There will be a number of locks in the canal, and as a considerable quantity of water will be required to work these locks, I would, from these locks, where the levels will admit of the escape water being run off in pipes, supply a portion of the town with fresh water. The escape water from the other locks which could not be utilized in this way, might be made available as a motive power for the working of various kinds of machinery as well as for irrigation purposes on each side of the canal when the soil is of a fertile nature. The revenue for irrigation waters would be a very important item in the financial result of the scheme.

Other locks especially those in the immediate vicinity of Bombay but at too low a level to be available for the supply of water for domestic purposes, might be utilized for the supply of baths and warehouses, both long felt wants in Bombay.

The canal for a great portion of its length would be parallel with the G. I. P. Railway, and at Coorla, arrangements might be entered into with the proprietors of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company to substitute water for steam as their motive power.

Water might also be supplied in liberal terms to the Victoria Brick Works (when started) and to other brick-making establishments along the line of canal, the water carriage affording unusual facilities for the conveyance of bricks to Bombay.

The dock itself is situated in a splendid healthy locality, when there would be no danger of the crews of the ships suffering from the malarious gases arising from stagnant water, and the distance from the native bazaars would ensure the police against any riots created by drunken seamen, and when these docks are completed and in use the Commissioner of Police and his valuable assistants would sleep without fear of any alarm from this quarter.

The dock being close to the Deccan than Captain Ducat's flat dock would offer greater facility for the supply of fresh milk and provisions of all kinds for the captains and crews of the vessels.

The distance of the dock from the sea might be considered a drawback for the discharging and loading of coasting steamer, but this would be amply compensated for by the effect of the fresh water in the bottoms of the iron steamers, rendering docking in repairing dock three or four times a year quite unnecessary.

The supply of fresh water in the canal and in the dock would be a boon and a blessing above all price in the hot season to the agricultural population along the banks and throughout a large area surrounding the works.

The dock might be enlarged to almost any extent; the principal expense of doing so would be the cost of locks, and as I do not enter into the question financially, this additional expenditure would be of little moment.

My only fear is that the dock would be a little too far away from the Fort, and when I tell you that the site is at Khandala I have no doubt that you will agree with me,

"CIVIL (BUT NOT AN) ENGINEER."

LATEST NEWS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

By Direct Overland Telegraph.

THE FENIANS.

LONDON, 6TH JUNE.

The King of Prussia accompanied by Count Bismarck has arrived in Paris.

The Reichsrath have voted an address in answer to the speech of the Emperor.

The "Standard" admits that the British policy of indifference to Russian aggression in Asia has been carried too far.

Lecturer has won the Ascot Cup.

The sentence of death lately passed on the Fenian prisoners in Ireland has been commuted to penal servitude for life.

AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending to-day show the following changes as compared with the previous account.

Increase in the Reserve of Notes £265,000
,, ,, Bullion............£535,000
Decrease in Bills discounted ....£ 10,000

The ships *Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Castiglione* and *Nagazaki* have arrived from Bombay.

The Bombay Mail of May 20th reached Suez on the 2nd instant.

The *Baroda* with the Bombay Mails of May 27th left Suez for Bombay on the 5th instant.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF THE CZAR.

LONDON, 7TH JUNE.

Advices from Paris state that yesterday a young Pole attempted to shoot the Czar while riding out with the Emperor Napoleon; the pistol, however, burst. Both the Czar and the Emperor escaped unhurt.

France has proposed that an international commission be formed to enquire into the affairs of Crete. England and Austria are favourable to the proposal.

NOON.

Weekly Cotton Report.

Total Sales of the week ...	95,500	Bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats...	26,250	,,
,, Import of week	139,500	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	50,750	(?)
,, Stock	855,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	138,625	,,

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.
7 lb. Shirtings 9s. 9d.
80 do. 12s. 0d.
4 s Twist 1s. 4½d. (?)
The Manchester Market is quiet.

BOMBAY.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PETRIE is posted to the Neemuch Brigade of the Army.

WE may state that the High Court Original Jurisdiction Side resumes it sittings this morning.

A TELEGRAM of the 11th from Kurrachee reported the Turkish line of telegraph to be right to Constantinople and the Persian line to be interrupted between Tabreez and Bagdad.

THE total number of patients treated during the last month was 374, of these 249 were Hindoos, 10 Musulmans, 96 Parsees, 5 Christians, and 14 of other castes. With regard to ages there were 73 under ten years of age, 89 under twenty, 169 between twenty and forty, 29 between forty and sixty, and 14 upwards of sixty. Out of the 374 patients treated, 182 were cured, 152 absented and 40 are remaining under treatment.

A NOTICE issued from the Post Office informs the public that, the transmission of Books and Parcels by *Banghy Post* during the monsoon months, unless they are originally packed so as to be water proof, is attended with much risk, more especially on roads on which the Banghy Mails are conveyed by Runners, and which are often, during the rains, intersected by deep water-courses through which the Runners have to wade. Book Packets and Parcels, not made water-tight by parties posting them, will be liable to sustain damage by wet.

ANOTHER of the Nassik boy's who accompanied Dr. Livingstone from Bombay to Africa on his last expedition has returned here from Zanzibar in a country ship which came into port last week. The lad is an intelligent African and speaks good English, but he knows nothing more about the Doctor's fate than what he heard from the Johanna men when they returned to Zanzibar as he was one of those left behind by the Traveller on account of sickness. He says that the Johanna men told him that Dr. Livingstone was dead, and also states that he saw Moosa at Zanzibar who told him that he had buried his master. This poor lad has arrived in Bombay in a state of destitution.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—Latest dates of telegrams received during the last 24 hours ending at 8 P.M. yesterday, were as follows:—

From United Kingdom, 8th, and 9th June.

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th June were as follows:—

To Bombay.	*Max*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee..............	9	25	0	12
,, Calcutta via Agra ..	46	4	45	57
,, Calcutta via Madras..	65	45	38	18
,, Madras	28	40	4	41

SUICIDE.—A Corner's inquest was held yesterday at Girgaum road touching the death of Dinshaw Manockjee, an inspector in the Commissariat department. It appears that about ten days ago, one Pestonjee Dadabhoy lost currency notes of the value of Rs. 2,550, one of which for a thousand rupees was cashed at the Paper Currency Exchange Department on the 10th inst. on account of the deceased. The owner of the note was informed of the circumstance, and it is supposed that the fear of criminal prosecution was the cause of the deceased's having taken poison. Dr. Cursetjee Framjee was called in on Tuesday evening to see the deceased, who was vomiting. He applied the usual remedies, but the death ensued yesterday morning. The jury came to the conclusion upon the evidence that the deceased committed suicide by taking a poisonous dose of arsenic.

BOMBAY AND KATTIWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent sat in Chambers for the purpose of settling the list of contributories to the Bombay and Kattiwar Financial and Commercial Association.

Mr. Peile, of the firm of Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile represented the liquidators.

Nowrojee Jehangeerjee objected to his name being on the list for five shares, on the grounds (1) that the directors were not justified in opening the business when only 6,681 shares had been taken up out of the 25,000, (2) that the whole money was lent in advance without security and without a proper quorum of the board, and (3) that the business was carried on by a secretary with full power from the board.

His Lordship said that as to the first objection the protest should have been made when the company commenced business, not now. If the company had made profit Nowrojee would have taken it, and since there had been loss he must suffer the loss. As to the second ground of objection, if the money was lost that might be a reason why the directors should be liable; but it did not render Nowrojee less liable to go on the list. If there was any particular transaction which he could show to be illegal on the part of the directors, he could prevent that claim being set down amongst the creditors.

Nowrojee Jehangerjee asked his Lordship for time that they might be prepared to proceed against the directors. He also informed his Lordship that he had in fact protested against the opening in a full meeting.

His Lordship said he was at present only settling the list of contributories, and could do nothing else to-day.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings it was intimated to Nowrojee that the liquidators were about to proceed against the directors, requiring them to refund certain sums of money, and the case would come on in a week or so. He might communicate his charges to the liquidators, and if they thought what he said was just and reasonable they would probably take the case in hand and bring it before his Lordship.

Merwanjee Cursetjee objected that he was not a registered shareholder and had not signed the memorandum of association. He admitted that he had taken some shares and paid the call on them. The learned Judge said that, the purchase of shares having been admitted, nothing further was necessary, and therefore his name should remain on the list.

Three alleged contributories, named Ragonath Janardhun, Byramjee Cowasjee, and Pandorang Bhulibut, objected on the ground that their shares had been purchased by the company itself. His Lordship adjourned these cases till Thursday the 20th, that argument might be heard on the point, and made an order that the directors should attend on that day.

Madharao Purshotum objected on the ground that he had sold his shares immediately after allotment—one lot on 24th October, and another on 14th December 1865. In March 1867 he had passed through the Insolvency Court and had received his discharge. His Lordship said the transfers seemed to have been executed within a year before the winding up, and therefore he would still remain on the second list. The applicant was ordered to attend the Court on Thursday the 20th.

Moroba Hurrychund, who objected on the ground that he was insolvent, was also ordered to appear on Thursday week, that his bankruptcy schedule might be inspected.

Cowasjee Byramjee applied to have his name removed from the list, on the ground that he had sold his shares on 9th December 1864 to one Tockersee. At that time the company was not open, so that he could not get a transfer. His Lordship said that if a shareholder did not see properly about having the transfer made the company could not help it, and therefore he would hold him as still liable.

Shew Shunka Cassinath and Baskar Mackoonjee both said they had sold their shares, but no proper transfer having been made, their names were retained on the list of contributories.

Baba Soonajee applied on the ground that he had passed the Insolvency Court very recently, and had got his discharge. The objection in this case was allowed.

No other objections being made, the list was then held as settled, excepting in the case of the adjourned cases, and the Court adjourned.

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

YESTERDAY was the day fixed by adjournment for the settlement of the list of contributories of the Eastern Financial Association (Limited), and the matter accordingly came on for hearing, in Chambers, before the Hon'ble Sir Joseph Arnould. Mr. Hurrell appeared for the official liquidators; Mr. Rimington represented Kessowjee Naik (a late director) and others; and the Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared on behalf of the Bank of Hindustan, a creditor of the Association for over five lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Rimington, in moving His Lordship to grant a further adjournment for a short period, read a lengthy affidavit made by Messrs. Rowland Hamilton, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, the liquidators of the Association, which was to the following effect:—The list of claims, against the Company discloses debts to the amount of Rs. 42,00,000 or thereabouts less securities held by them of the present value of about Rs. 85,000, without interest which if calculated would probably amount to the further sum of Rs. 6,00,000 to Rs. 800,000 or thereabouts. Negotiations have for some time past been going on for a compromise of the said claims by payment of a sum equivalent to six annas in the rupee on the amounts due to the respective creditors of the said Company without interest; whereof four annas in the rupee were to be paid to the said creditors at once, and the balance within twelve months. The said compromise was to be effected by means of an advance of Rs. 6,00,000 by Kessowjee Naik and some of the principal contributories, and on behalf of some of the directors of the Company, by a sale to the said persons of the assets of the Company for the further sum of Rs. 6,00,000, and by a call on the contributories of the Company as entered in the list prepared by us, the said liquidators (with the exception of certain shares held by the directors and some of their friends) of Rs. 30 per share, the balance if any, required to make up the amount due to the creditors under the said compromise being guaranteed by the said Kessowjee Naik under an arrangement as we are informed and believe, between him and other persons connected with the Company. The majority of the creditors of the Company have, as we verily believe, assented to the principle of the said compromise, and amongst others who have so assented, are the Bank of Bombay who are creditors for Rs. 16,00,000 or thereabouts, the Asiatic Bank Corporation, whose claim for Rs. 8,00,000 or thereabouts, has lately been compromised at a cost of less than six annas in the rupee; the Central Bank of Western India for Rs. 5,00,000 or thereabouts, who have signified their willingness to accept a compromise of considerably less than six annas in the rupee against which Bank the Company have a claim for calls on shares in the Company, but which claim we are advised it will be difficult to enforce. The Agra Bank who are creditors for Rs. 75,000, the Indo Egyptian who are creditors for Rs. 98,739, the Bank of Surat and Bank of Guzerat who are creditors for Rs. 52,796, the Financial Association of India and China who are creditors for Rs. 1,97,589, are all, we believe, willing to accept a compromise of less than six annas in the rupee, provided that a prompt settlement can be obtained. Mr. Michael Hugh Scott who is a creditor for Rs. 2,00,000, who, we believe, is willing to accept a compromise of six annas in the rupee, the representatives of the late Darashaw Dorabjee Ranana who was a creditor for Rs. 45,000, the trustees of the estate of Navalchund Nahalchund whose claim is not yet admitted, and who are also, we believe, willing to accept a compromise of much less than six annas in the rupee. There are also small creditors who have signified their willingness to assent to a compromise. The European Assurance Company, who are creditors for Rs. 30,000, the head-office of which is in London have no power in Bombay to compromise, but we are informed and believed, that the compromise has been recommended by the Bombay board to the board in London. The exact particulars of the claims appear in the schedule of the creditors of the said Company hereunto annexed and marked A. We believe that the other creditors of the Company the amount of whose claims is about Rs. 22,000, are nearly all prepared to accept similar compromises. The Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan, (Limited) now in course of liquidation under the High Court of Chancery in England, who are creditors for Rs. 5,17,000 or thereabouts, are, as we verily believe, the only creditors who object to a compromise, the liquidators of which Bank, who are resident in London, have, as we are informed and believed, instructed their agent in Bombay not to accept any compromise, but to press for payment of their said claim in full. A compromise has now been proposed by the contributories and directors of the Company as between [the liquidators and them, for the provision of funds to be divided amongst and paid to the creditors of the Company in discharge of their claims, so that each creditor requiring the same may receive the sum of six annas in the rupee on the amount of his or their debt without interest as follows:—First, that Kessowjee Naik, Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, and Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy, do forthwith bring in and pay to the liquidators, the sum of Rs. 6,00,000; and that they and Premchund Roychund become purchasers of the assets of the Company at Rs. 6,00,000 which assets are to be realized by the liquidators, and the purchasers are to pay within four months, to the liquidators, any balance which may be necessary to make up the said sum or purchase money of Rs. 6,00,000; each of the said purchasers being liable for the sum of Rs. 1,50,000 only in respect of the said purchase or towards making up the balance thereof, any surplus realized by the said assets to be paid to the purchasers. That a call of Rs. 30 per share, and no more, be made on all the contributories mentioned in the list already prepared by the liquidators, excepting the names of certain persons holding 11,000 shares to be prepared and handed to the liquidators by Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey, Kessowjee Naik, and Ahmedbhoy Hubbibhoy. That the said Kessowjee Naik acting, as we believe, in concert with other persons, shall guarantee the payment of such further sum, if any, required to make up the payment of six annas in the rupee to any of the creditors requiring the same within the like period of four months from the date of the order of the Judge, confirming the compromise or authorising the same to be accepted by the liquidators. It is contended by the contributories of the Company acting as we are informed and believed under the advice of Counsel, to that effect, that the Company is now being wound up under the order of the Honorable Court, made on the 26th July 1866, or under the resolution for a voluntary winding up passed on the 25th day of June 1865, referred to in the said order, and if that contention should be upheld by this Honorable Court, the effect would be that a very large proportion of the shareholders who would best be able by their position to contribute towards the payment of the debts of the Company, and whose names appear as past members in the second part of the list of contributories filed by us in the matter would be absolutely discharged from all liability as shareholders of the Company. A committee of shareholders was appointed some three months ago to consider the position of the Company, and what amount it would be possible to offer the creditors and how much the contributories would be able to pay in the shape of calls. We have conferred with this committee and with other persons as to these several matters, and upon the most careful examination and enquiries as to the position of persons who are debtors to the Company or contributories, and also as to the value of the securities held by the Company, we have arrived at the following results:—First. That the offer on the terms before mentioned of Rs. 6,00,000 for the assets of the Company is a fair one. Second. That if the agreement of the contributories mentioned in para. eighth, be well founded, the list of contributories as it would then stand, would not, as we believe, produce more than a sum varying from Rs. 3,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,000. Third. That if it should be decided by the Court that the order made in June 1865 for the winding up of the Company by the Court, was revived by the order of the 25th July 1866, the list of contributories which would then be settled as it has already been prepared and is filed, would not, in consequence of some of the principal shareholders being beyond the jurisdiction of this Court; and of the impoverished circumstances of those who are resident in Bombay, be likely to produce a larger sum than Rs. 8,00,000 to Rs. 10,00,000. Fourth. The call of Rs. 30 per share which the contributories have agreed to pay if the compromise is carried out, has been estimated by the said committee of shareholders and others, to produce a sum varying from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 3,00,000 in which estimate we concur. For the reasons before mentioned we are of opinion that under the most favourable circumstances for the creditors as to the results of further litigation in the matter, the sum eventually produced for discharge of their claims would probably fall short of the amount which would be rendered available if the said compromise were adopted, and that if the agreement of the contributories should prove to be well founded, the amount available for distribution amongst the creditors would probably not amount to more than half of the amount which would be available if the compromise were adopted. Having special regard, therefore, to the very great delay and expense which would attend further litigation with the said contributories, who assume very strongly the point before mentioned; and further considering that a very large majority of the creditors assent to the proposition of a compromise for the speedy settlement of their claims, we are clearly of opinion that it will be very much to the interest of the general body of creditors of the Company that the terms of compromise mentioned in the seventh para. be adopted; and that the acceptance of the compromise by the liquidators of the Company (to be carried out by proper deed is to be executed by and between the parties be sanctioned by this Honorable Court.)

The Advocate General said he appeared to oppose the application. The affidavit on which the application was made partook certainly of a somewhat argumentative character, and it bore that which, he apprehended, his Lordship had not yet decided—viz., that the winding up dated from the making of the order of July 1866. Now, this case differed from the one in which his Lordship gave his decision a few days ago in the matter of the Joint Stock Corporation. In that case the first step towards winding up was voluntary, but in this instance there had been an order drawn up in June or July 1865 directing that the Company should be wound up by the Court,—which could only have been obtained by petition in the ordinary way. Therefore he submitted that the decision given the other day was by no means binding here.

The Judge—The first order was discharged on 8th December 1865. Your application is merely for further time, Mr. Rimington?

Mr. Rimington—Yes.

The Advocate General wished to be heard. Mr. Rimington seemed to think that it was a mere matter of favour that his (the Advocate General's) clients were allowed to come in at all, but it was not so.

His Lordship thought it was very desirable that a compromise should be carried out, and that money should not be wasted.

The Advocate General said the proposed terms of compromise ha[illegible] been communicated to his clients in England, but that they had not acceded to them. They were entitled, however, to be heard, and he now claimed to be heard on their behalf.

His Lordship said it appeared that the Bank of Bombay (whose claim amounted to 16 lakhs) and other creditors for large amounts had agreed to accept the compromise.

The Advocate General—We are not bound by the Bank of Bombay.

The Judge—But it appears from the affidavit that on the 8th December 1865 there was an order discharging the previous order to wind up by the Court, and it does not appear that that was rescinded. There was an application to rescind, but it never was rescinded. So it appears to me, I confess, as at present advised, that the first winding up order, drawn up in July 1865, is at an end entirely.

The Advocate General—I think it is desirable to see these orders.

The Judge—But what I apprehend I am asked to do at present is to say this,—that *prima facie* the proposed terms of compromise appear to be generally beneficial, and that some further time should be granted in order to enable one or two creditors who are likely to accept the compromise to join the others.

The Advocate General—The affidavit is principally based upon the assumption that the persons who were shareholders in June and July 1865 cannot be touched; and it always assumes that because shareholders have gone to England, therefore they can't be reached—but they can be reached perfectly well.

The Judge—We must look at these matters rather in a broad view. No doubt if we keep to the strict letter of the law and go through all the machinery of litigation, it may be possible to stand up for strict rights; but that is not the point of view we ought to take. The Court must consider the best interests of all the parties concerned—both the creditors and the Company. That is the only principle on which I should consider the matter; and having attended carefully to the affidavit it appears to me, *prima facie*, that the offer of a compromise is a beneficial one, and one which ought to be accepted. I understand that I am asked for further time in order that certain creditors—Mr. Michael Scott and Sir Wm. Gordon—may have an opportunity of coming in, and I shall be disposed to accede to that application. There would then be only one creditor remaining—viz., the Bank of Hindustan, which does not wish to go into this compromise. As to the point whether the first winding up order is at an end, I don't think I can go into that just now.

The Adv[illegible] General—It is impossible to deside wheth[illegible] compromise is beneficial, before your Lor[illegible] has come to a conclusion on that point.

The Judge—[illegible] but both alternatives are put in the affidavit. I think there is a case made out for further adjournment in this matter. The adjournment must be till this day fortnight (the 26th inst.) the only open day, and it will then be open to you, Mr. Advocate, to make what case you can against the compromise. I take it that if Mr. Michael Scott and Sir William Gordon come in, the only dissenting creditor will be the Bank of Hindustan.

The Advocate General—There is another company,—the European Assurance Society, I think.

His Lordship repeated that it was merely on a *prima facie* view of the case that he allowed the adjournment.

The Advocate General asked that his clients should have leave to file a reply to the affidavit.

His Lordship said there was no objection to that, and that the reply would have to be filed by Wednesday next.

After drawing up the order,

The Judge said—I must say, as a general observation, it appears to me that in the present state of things any fair *bona fide* offer of compromise is an offer which should be accepted. It is far better to accept such offers than to resort to all the resources of litigation, which are very costly and which lead perhaps only to the same result after a great expenditure of money.

The Advocate General—My clients will telegraph to those at home your Lordship's expression of opinion—but of course we can't force them.

This concluded the hearing, the matter being adjourned.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS—12TH JUNE.

BARODA, 12TH, 9-15 A. M.—Communication Ahmedabad local line.

RUTLAM, 12TH, 6 A. M.—Interruption Neemuch continues.

INDORE, 12TH, 9 A. M.—Communication Beora.

KURRACHEE, 12TH, 11-30 A. M.—Turkish line right to Constantinople. Russian line right.

BOMBAY, 12TH, 5-55 P. M.—Perfect communication Surat local line contact both lines since 1-30 P. M.

BOMBAY, 12TH, 5-30.—Interruption Nassick.

EIGHTEENTH MORTUARY REPORT FOR BOMBAY.

For the Year beginning 1st February, 1865.

IN the year 1865 the recorded deaths from all causes, at all ages, after birth amounted to 27,502, being in excess of the mortality of the previous year by 2,296, or 9·11 per cent., and over the mean of ten years by 10,894, or 65·59 per cent. The percentage of deaths to population was 3·087 in 1864, and in 1865, 3·368.

Of these deaths, 16,553 were males and 10,949 females; the proportion being 151·2 of the former to 100 of the latter.

There were 393 still-born children not included in the above.

Of the persons who died, 10,226 were born in Bombay, 17,237 elsewhere, and the birth-places of 432 were unknown.

Sepulture was given to 19,226 bodies, 7,651 were disposed of by cremation, and 1,018 were exposed to carrion birds.

In 1865 the proportion of bodies burnt was 27·43, and in the previous year 26·38 to the whole deaths. To deaths of Hindoos the proportion of bodies burnt in these two years was—

1865......47·59.
1864......45·54.

In comparing the mortality of the year 1865 with that of the privious year and with the mean of the last ten years, it is found that from *Cholera* the deaths were 2,537, or 2,051 less than in the preceding year, but 447 more than the mean of the last ten years.

From *Small-pox* there were 566 deaths,—1,112 less than in the preceding year, and 278 less than the mean of the last ten years. To non-vaccination may be attributed the mortality from this disease; "children perish, and parents lose their offspring by neglect of a precaution of the simplest kind."

From *Measles* 400 deaths occurred—257 more than in the year 1864, and 54 over the ten years' mean. The numerical history of this disease is peculiar. In 1857 there were 1,614 deaths, in 1860 there were 927, in 1863 there were 492, and 400 in 1865. In the intermediate years, commencing in 1855, in which year there was not one death from this cause recorded, it never rose above 164.

The localities of the greatest mortality from epidemic disease were as follows:—From *Cholera*—1st, Kumateepoora; 2nd, Oomberkaree; 3rd, Market; 4th, Dhobee Tulao; 5th, Chuckla. From *Small-pox*—1st, Mandwee; 2nd, Kumateepoora; 3rd, Chuckla; and following these were the North Fort, Market, Oomberkaree, and Dhobee Tulao. From *Measles*—1st, Kumateepoora; 2nd, Market; 3rd, Dhobee Tulao.

The fourth class of causes of death is *Fever*.

From this one cause alone the reported deaths were 18,243, giving 2·234 per cent. of deaths to population, and 65·39 per cent. of the total mortality. The present imperfect mode of registration, though as carefully conducted as could be, has always rendered it impossible to classify correctly the death causes which are rendered under the name of fever. There was, however, no doubt a prevailing type; and if the deaths in the large Native Hospital of the City, in which the admissions and mortality exceeded those of any previous year, may form a guide, we may suppose that a low remittent fever prevailed during the year. Of the above, 10,566 were males and 7,677 were females. An excess of 5,208 deaths is thus shown from this cause over the previous year; in one lustrum an increase of 11,219 and 10,336 over the mean of ten years.

Fever appeared to have kept pace with the known influx of the labouring classes of both sexes during the years 1863-64 and 65, in which there can be little doubt but that overcrowding had been gradually extending, and that hard labour with exposure, vitiated air of crowded dormitories,—in many cases a want of nutritious food, and high wages with consequent dissipation,—were engendering their well-known evils among the poor and badly bestowed classes of the community.

In the first quarter of the registration year, viz., from February to April, fever deaths were 6·859, in the second quarter 5·074, in the third 3·331, and in the last, ending January 1866, they fell to 2,979. In the month of March there were 2,410 deaths, in April 2,588, in May 2,461. Here the progress of fever seemed to have been arrested, far from this month the mortality decreased, and in the last three months of the year under report the deaths were less than in the same months of the previous year, and in January less than in the same month of the two preceding years, 1863 and 1864.

The demands on the labour market had been gradually decreasing in the latter part of the year 1865, and with the falling off there was doubtless a large exodus of the labouring "fluctuating population."

The vigorous carrying out of a more perfect system of sanitation was likewise beginning to be felt.

The ages at which the highest rates of mortality from fever existed, were from 25 to 44 in both sexes; the next ages were from 14 to 24. The localities of—1st, Khetwadee; 2nd, Khara Tulao; 3rd, Kumateepoora; 4th, Chaopatee; 5th, Khoombarwada, then Chuckla and Dongree, are those, in order of precedence, in which fever deaths bore greatest on the population: while in proportion to other diseases the rates were highest in—1st, Kumateepoora; 2nd Chuckla; 3rd, Ooberkhadee, Dongree, and Khetwadee. The minima of deaths from fever to population were in Seoree, Seo, South Fort, Girgaum, Mahim, Worlee, and North Fort. In proportion to deaths from other causes, the minima were in Seoree, South Fort, Seo, Worlee, Parell, and Tarwadee.

The localities are here particularized, as the results appear to point out where measures might be taken not only to decrease present overcrowding, but also for initiating precautionary arrangements to prevent its great recurrence in the future.

Under classes of Causes of Death, from V. to XI., the mortality was generally less than in the previous year.

In Class XII., Death from Cachexia and Debility, there was a mortality of 1,606; in the previous year there were 1,471 deaths under this head; showing in the year under report an increase of 135, and an excess over the mean of ten years of 385. Of these deaths no less than 1,132 were children under 15 days old.

Class XIII., Leprosy, gave 34 deaths; there were 40 from this cause in 1864.

Deaths from Dropsies, Class XIV., were 100; in 1864 there were 117.

Class XV., Violent and Accidental Deaths.—The largest number of deaths from this cause, since the commencement of registration, occurred in the year under report: they amounted to 338,—47 over the number recorded in the previous year, and 148 over the mean of ten years. Out of the above number, 263 were males and 75 females; 38 of these deaths were from injuries connected with railways; 35 were from accidental drowning in ditches, quarry holes, tanks, and wells; 5 suicidal in wells, 1 in tank, 1 in a quarry hole. Drowning during periods of insanity and intoxication caused 6 deaths; 24 bodies were "found drowned" in tank, 16 "found drowned" in wells, 15 were "found drowned" in the sea, 3 "found drowned" in quarry holes, and 1 "found drowned" in a ditch—31 per cent. of deaths in the class "accident and violence" thus attributable to drowning. The facts given by undefended tanks, wells, and quarry holes to this mode of self-destruction and accident have doubtless been greatly decreased since 1865. 27 deaths occurred from [illegible]s from houses, 18 from earth falls or landslips, falling houses caused 3, rock falls and blasting caused 2, 5 were caused by falls from toddy trees, 8 from falls from heights undescribed, 18 from falling of heavy weights, such as cotton bales. Falls and accidents on ship board caused 12 deaths. Hanging gave 6 deaths—4 suicidal, 1 judicial, 1 homicidal. Poisoning gave 18 deaths—4 suicidal, 11 alcoholic, 3 accidental. 5 deaths ensued from snake-bite, 1 from rat-bite, 2 resulted from gunpowder explosion. Burns caused 7. 11 deaths occurred from injuries the causes of which were unknown. Carriage and cart accidents caused 9 deaths; 12 resulted from being crushed between buffers, gates, carriages, &c.; 3 from horse accidents, 19 from want of nourishment and starvation; 3 from cut throats, suicidal; 4 from wounds, stabs; 4 were from accidents caused by steam engines, 2 from blows and kicks.

The still-born numbered 393, of which 240 were males and 153 females.

From the death reports that have undergone investigation in the formation of this Report, it is evident that the causes of death are frequently most incorrectly rendered, and the system is one that, however good as a commencement, should now meet with a speedy but well considered alteration.

The written reports, too, are often carelessly given; and the private medical practitioners of the Island do not give that attention to the subject which is requisite. There were 3,340 written reports, or 12·0 per cent. of the whole; of the above number not more than 50 were from private medical practitioners. The greatest number were from the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, the Coroner of Bombay, Medical Officers of Hospitals, Regiments, and from relatives.

The mean barometric pressure was a trifle lower than in 1864, the variations were not so great. The mean temperature was 80·7, the mean range was 10·8, and absolute range 43·9. The mean dew point was 72·1, two degrees higher than in the previous year; and the mean humidity was 76.

Rain fell on 101 days at Colaba and 94 days at Byculla. The gauge at the former place registered 79·01 inches, and at the latter 73·46.

The prevailing winds were NNW., SW., and W., as will be seen by reference to Appendix A.

T. B. JOHNSTONE, M.D., Surgeon Major.
Secretary to the Inspector General, Medical Department.

APPENDIX

Showing the Death-rate in each Locality in 1865.

Division.	LOCALITY.	Number living 2nd Feb. 1864.	Number dying in 1865.	Mortality per cent.
A.	Colaba	19,161	617	3·220
	Fort, Southern	2,455	25	1·018
	,, Northern	39,258	882	2·247
	Esplanade	7,869	400	5·083
B.	Market	75,402	1,634	2·167
	Mandwee	41,152	1,422	3·455
	Chukla	41,442	1,903	4·592
	Oomburkharee	63,020	2,433	3·860
	Dongree	60,259	1,671	2·773
C.	Dhobee Tulao	71,795	1,600	2·229
	Phunswaree	22,529	610	2·708
	Bhooleshwur	50,282	1,394	2·772
	Khara Tulao	23,454	1,359	5·794
	Koombarwara	23,085	1,003	4·345
	Khetwaree	21,505	1,595	7·417
	Girgaum	29,177	707	2·423
D.	Choaputee	6,184	362	5·854
	Walkeshwur	10,094	468	4·636
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	386	4·221
E.	Mazagaon	21,784	783	3·594
	Tarwaree	9,462	196	2·071
	Kamateepoora	81,675	4,098	5·017
	Parell	7,002	239	3·413
	Seoree	5,042	42	0·833
F.	Seo	12,078	112	0·927
	Mahim	19,469	441	2·266
	Worlee	10,211	187	1·823
	Water Division	32,582	357	1·096
	Non-Resident and Unknown	......	581	...
	Total	8,16,562	27,502	3·368

APPENDIX

Showing the Death-rate in the different Castes and Races in 1865.

CASTE OR RACE.	Living 2nd Feb. 1864.	Dying in 1865.	Mortality per cent.
Boodhists and Jains, &c	8,021	1,046	13·041
Brahmuns	30,604	745	2·438
Lingaets and Bhatias	23,360	426	1·823
Hindoos of other Castes	491,540	13,589	2·802
Hindoo Outcastes	32,434	2,215	6·829
Moosulmans	1 5,880	6,573	4·506
Parsees	49,201	1,016	2·065
Jews	2,872	99	3·448
Native Christians	19,903	712	3·577
Indo-Europeans	1,891	49	2·591
Europeans	8,415	478	5·680
Negro Africans	2,074	189	9·113
Chinese	358	59	16·480
Other and Unknown Races	No census	36	...
Boodhists, &c., Lingaets, & Bhatias	31,390	1,350	4·301
Moosulmans and Negro Africans	147,954	6,092	4·118
Asarcophagous Castes	61,994	1,958	3·158
Sarcophagous ,,	754,568	23,248	3·081

APPENDIX

Showing the Death-rate in each Locality from Fever. 1865.

Division.	LOCALITY.	Number living 2nd Feb. 1864.	Number dying from Fever 1865.	Per cent. to population.
A.	Colaba	19,161	372	1·941
	Fort, Southern	2,455	14	0·570
	,, Northern	39,258	455	1·159
	Esplanade	7,869	215	2·732
B.	Market	75,402	1,128	1·496
	Mandvee	41,152	1,040	2·527
	Chukla	41,442	1,365	3·294
	Oomerkharee	63,020	1,703	2·702
	Dongree	60,259	1,244	2·064
C.	Dhobee Tulao	71,795	1,009	1·405
	Phunswaree	22,529	375	1·665
	Bhooleshwar	50,282	984	1·957
	Khara Tulao	23,454	1,010	4·306
	Koombharwada	23,085	756	3·275
	Khetwaree	21,505	1,124	5·227
	Girgaum	29,177	414	1·419
D.	Chaopattee	6,184	210	3·396
	Walkeshwar	10,094	279	2·764
	Mahaluxmee	9,144	262	2·865
E.	Mazagon	21,784	412	1·891
	Tarwaree	9,462	144	1·522
	Kamateepoora	81,675	2,901	3·552
	Parell	7,002	152	2·171
	Seoree	5,042	27	0·536
F.	Seo	12,078	57	0·472
	Mahim	19,459	219	1·126
	Warlee	10,211	127	1·244
	Woter Division	32,582	122	0·374
	Non-Resident and Unknown	... ..	123	...
	Total	816,562	18,243	2·234

WEATHER REPORT.—12TH JUNE.

Carwar.—Continued rain, cumulus light variable winds, barometer 29·82, thermometer 77, fall of rain 3.31.

Kolapoor.—Partially clouded, wind light S. W., thermometer 87° previous night slight rain.

STEAMER REPORTS.—12TH JUNE.

GALLE, 12TH 7-30 A. M.—French Mail Steamer *Donnai*, sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 12TH 9-10 A. M.—French Mail Steamer *Labourdounais* from Suez anchored.

FORT POLICE COURT.—12TH JUNE.

(BEFORE R. B. BARTON, ESQ.)

WARNING TO CART-DRIVERS.—A cart-driver named Bali Kalia, was brought before the Magistrate charged with having in the morning cruelly tortured his bullock in Breachcandy Road, and was fined in the sum of Rs. 10.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT—12TH JUNE 1867.

(BEFORE J. O'LEARY ESQUIRE.)

THE SHERIFF'S POUNDAGE.

Venayeck Wasudew, Sheriff of Bombay vs. Ritchie, Stewart & Co.

THIS action was brought to recover Rs. 303-4-10, being the amount of poundage due to the plaintiff in respect of a claim against Huttasing Cullianjee who was arrested by the Sheriff at the instance of the defendants.

His Honor, in giving judgment this day, said: In this case the plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of Rs. 303-4-10 as Sheriff's poundage on the amount endorsed on a writ of *capias ad satisfaciendum*, under which one Huttasing Cullianjee was arrested by the plaintiff at the request of the defendants. Huttasing having been, as aforesaid, arrested at the suit of the present defendants, applied to the High Court, under section 273 of the Civil Procedure Code; and was discharged, as was stated at the h[illegible]g before me under section 274 of the same Act, but I believe, more strictly speaking, under section 8 of Act 23 of 1861, which re-enacts, with one addition, the 274th section of the Code which is repealed by section 1 of the Act of 1861. The amount of poundage was admitted to be correct and the arrest at the request of the defendants; and the sole question for me is whether the plaintiff is entitled to be paid his poundage in a case where the person arrested under a *ca: sa:* is discharged under section 8 of Act 23 of 1861. If the plaintiff is so entitled, it is not disputed that the present defendants are liable to pay the amount. From the evidence given before me, it would appear that, with one exception, this is the first instance in which the provisions of section 274 of the Civil Procedure Code, or of section 8 of the amending Act, have been put in force in Bombay. In the only other case mentioned in evidence, that of B. F. Cama, it would appear that under an arrangement made between the parties, the debtor voluntarily presented himself in Court, and having been then formally arrested by the Sheriff's officer, he made his application under section 273 of the Code and was discharged; and in that case the Sheriff made no claim on any person for his poundage. The present is, therefore, substantially a case of the first impression. It is unnecessary to repeat that at Common Law, the Sheriff is not entitled to be rewarded for executing the Queen's writ; therefore, if he is entitled to the sum claimed in the present summons, it must be by virtue of some statute or rule of Court having the effect of a statute. Accordingly, the plaintiff claims under Chap. 8th of the rules of the High Court, which provides that the Sheriff's "poundage on every debt levied by execution" shall be at the rate therein specified. It was contended before me on the construction of the words "levied by execution," that there are certain cases in which the Sheriff is entitled to his poundage on the amount endorsed on the writ although the plaintiff in the cause recovers nothing by the arrest; and the cases in which a defendant is discharged by consent of the plaintiff or by operation of law on default being made in payment of diet money by the plaintiff, were adduced as cases analogous to the present. I do not think they are so. The discharge of the person taken in execution is in one of those cases the act, and in the other results from the default of the plaintiff; and on plain principles the plaintiff should still remain liable for the Sheriff's poundage. Some light might have been thrown on this question by the practice of Bombay in cases, if any such have arisen, where the defendant is discharged by efflux of time under section 278 without having satisfied the debt; but no such case was mentioned in evidence. The case of a party arrested and discharged by the Insolvent Court seems to me precisely analogous to the present case. There the Sheriff has done all that he is required to do; the execution plaintiff gets nothing by the arrest; and the execution defendant is discharged by operation of law. The Sheriff admits that, by the law and practice prevailing in Bombay, he gets no poundage in such a case; and in the absence of any express rule or enactment entitling him to his poundage in the present case, I must, I think, follow the analogy of this case and hold that the plaintiff is not entitled to recover. As the case is one of the first impression and of considerable public importance, and is not, as appears to me, free from doubt, I have no hesitation in acceding to the request of the plaintiff and stating a case for the opinion of the High Court; subject to that opinion, I give a verdict for the defendants with costs. Advocate's costs certified.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, 31ST MAY.

I FEEL uncommonly as the Israelites of old must have done when they were suddenly told by an arbitrary despot that they were to make bricks without any straw. Everything here is so entirely dull and stagnant that it requires considerable ingenuity to detect items of news of interest sufficient to justify writing about them. The intense heat of the weather shares the public attention with the License Bill, whilst the prickly heat does not persuade to a dispassionate consideration of topics which in themselves are of a tolerably exasperating character. With the thermometer standing at 100 deg. Fareinheit, even punkahs are all but useless, for they simply agitate the heated atmosphere, and dash the heated air in your eyes, making them throb and smart. Then again an exhaustion is superinduced which almost conquers attention to business, and I fancy there are more people than myself who have suddenly found themselves nodding at noon over a document which demanded their best attention. I have been told by those who hold direct communication with the "oldest inhabitant," that he is prepared to swear to the heat being more intense and trying than ever he has known it to be; and if a painful list of deaths by "serous-apoplexy" be any evidence on his side, then he is, as usual of course, speaking the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. I observe, however, that the casualties referred to have occurred amongst warmers, pilots, and others who are addicted to the use of "pegs," and I am disposed accordingly to believe that the weather is not alone responsible for the sudden deaths which the papers have chronicled. But if it is not wholly to blame in this direction, the same cannot be said of it in another. Quadrupeds as well as bipeds have suddenly shaken off this mortal coil under the influence of old Sol; and a certain livery stable keeper has lost several of his horses, I have been told, in consequence of the great heat of the weather. Even here, however, "stern justice" demands that we should enquire how far over-driving is responsible for this inconvenient and melancholy mortality in the aforesaid stables. "Hired horses," they say, "have no souls," and, judging from the way in which they are used and worked by certain people, especially ship captains, it would appear that they have no lives either. When a European Palinurus takes the ribbons he generally drives like Jehu the son of Nimshi, but there the resemblance ceases, for whereas the great Jewish regicide lost none of his steeds, as far at least as we know, his modern imitators not unfrequently lose some of them. I have only heard of one case of "serous-apoplexy" (as the papers delight on calling it,) of which a native was the victim, although so many thousands of his countrymen are obliged to pursue their avocations in the sun. The educational department has closed its schools till the rains set fairly in, which not be till about the 15th of June next, and some of the heads of offices, mercantile and otherwise, have curtailed the hours of attendance, in mercy to their subordinates. This sensible and admirable course however has not been adopted everywhere, and a petition which was presented to the Chief Justice of the High Court by the whole body of the native pleaders asking his Lordship to close the Court till the rains set in, was rejected on the ground that there was a heap of work to be got through, and that the heat was not so intolerable as to demand such a concession. I leave you to imagine the grief and disappointment which prevailed on the occasion. All Calcutta is looking anxiously for the clouds which precede the monsoon, and dark forbodings are entertained in various quarters as to the advent of a fearful storm, if not a positive and unmistakeable cyclone, as an avant courier of the monsoon aforesaid.

The Meerut "fiasco" as the *Delhi Gazette* absurdly called it, has found an echo it appears in Lucknow, as rumours have stolen down to Calcutta from that place, telling of the suspicious conduct of the native troops there. The local paper had a paragraph the other day alluding in very hazy and ambiguous terms to the action taken by the military authorities for the purpose of suppressing every thing like mischief on the part of the native garrison. It also called upon those authorities to enlighten the public as to the causes of their movements, but of course received no reply. A friend of mine assured me that private letters had been received here from Lucknow full of awful hints and inuendoes, if not of positive statements, as to the "unsatisfactory" position of things in that hotbed of Mahomedanism, but as I was not told the names or occupations of the authors of these letters, I am not disposed to yield any credence to the letters themselves. I did not telegraph the Meerut matter to you because I was in hopes that a few hours would prove the report to be wholly incorrect and false; and the conclusion of that "fiasco" induces me to believe that the Lucknow business will prove to be equally hollow and deceptive. But the frequent currency given by the papers to these dangerous rumours cannot but prove injurious. If it shows that we are thoroughly on the *quivive*, it also tends to generate hope and feelings in the breasts of those that hate us, which, in the interests of all parties, it would be best for them never to know or entertain. A second mutiny would be, in my opinion, infinitely more sanguinary than the one which shook our hold of this country ten years ago, because although I am confident that our Sikh troops would not be guilty of the diabolical barbarities which the Poorbeahs perpetrated with such infernal glee, yet there cannot be a doubt of the courage and pertinacity with which they will contest the field against us. They may not and will not butcher innocent women and children, but they will stand by their colors and fight their guns with the same resolution as that which they displayed at Ferozeshaw and Sobraon. That we shall beat them at last there can, of course, be no doubt, but it is equally beyond question that the carnage will be something appalling. God forbid then that there should be a second mutiny. It is greatly to be regretted that some of the Indian provincial papers are in the hands of men who in their desire to be the first in the field with important information never stop to enquire whether the information thus published has any foundation in fact, and whether the course they adopt is not likely to embarrass the Government and unsettle the minds of the people, both European and native.

It is to be hoped that the attention of the Government will be turned, as mine has been, to the frequency with which the Police Court is called upon to decide between ship captains and their crews. There must be surely a screw loose somewhere when British seamen are continually refusing to go on board, continually complaining of bad or cruel treatment, and even electing to undergo the tender mercies of the turnkeys attached to the House of Correction, rather than proceed to their ships and turn to their duty. And yet this is what is occurring nearly every day. I have no desire to be placed in the category of maudlin sentimentalists who see nothing but injured innocence in poor Jack, for I have sufficient reason to believe that many of these said Jacks are about the most thoroughgoing scoundrels it is possible to meet; but neither am I inclined to believe that all British masters are gentlemen. There are not a few of them of so coarse and tyrannical a character that there is really scarcely anything to choose between them and their victims. Intemperate and violent themselves they are utterly unable to tolerate the same vices in their crew, and whilst they do all and say all that they can to irritate and madden the latter, they be continently invoke the aid of the Police when their brutality is met by open resistance. The trial and acquittal the other day of the sailor Murphy is a case in point, where we find a seaman, (driven to desperation by the incessant tyranny and brutality of a chief mate,) "give him the knife," as the witnesses termed it, and cutting short his ruffianly career by a sudden stroke. It appeared on that occasion that ever since the vessel in which these two sailed left Cardiff, the mate had pursued a course of such infernal and incessant tyranny as to make his victim the subject of general compassion. One naturally enquires, what was the captain about all that time? He does not appear to have interposed on any one occasion, and we may, therefore, conclude that, in his opinion, the system pursued by the mate was the only legitimate method for securing a correct discharge of duty from a crew. I recollect hearing a skipper once denouncing English seamen in unmeasured terms as the vilest reprobates and ingrates that walk the earth, but he was, (to use a nautical phrase) brought up all standing by the pertinent question whether he had on any one occasion done anything to make them better. The fact is that he had found a lot of mangy curs, had treated them as mangy curs, and then expected them to convert themselves into healthy well behaved dogs! The necessity for appointing a Marine Magistrate has been pressed upon the attention of the Bengal Government again and again, but the latter has always set its face against the proposition. The creation of such an office would have a most wholesome effect upon the entire shipping in the port, for then the statements which sailors so frequently make of bad treatment, bad food and water would be at once investigated and examined on the spot, forecastles would not be, as now they are, dens of filth, discomfort, and suffering, in which a humane man would not kennel his hounds, and coarse ruffians on the quarter deck would not

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have it in their power to use at least in port, those gentle persuaders called marlin spikes and belaying pins. That these delicate weapons are found to be very efficacious at sea may be inferred from a case that has just occurred in the Police office here. Captain Thomas Griffiths, of the *John Elliott*, charged his carpenter with absence without leave. Defendant admitted the charge, and said that he came on shore to see the Magistrate. He asked the captain leave for that purpose but was refused, and he therefore came ashore without leave. The Magistrate ordered him to be put on board. Defendant became outrageous at hearing this order, and said that he would not go on board, and if taken there, would not work. Saying this he struck the captain on the mouth, causing it to bleed. The Magistrate tried him at once for the assault, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Complainant begged the Court would order the defendant to be put on board, as he was quite ready for sea, and would leave his moorings the next day. He could not obtain the services of another carpenter, and the ship would not be considered seaworthy without one. The Magistrate thought it would be better for complainant to leave the defendant where he was, as he was most likely to prove a nuisance on board. Complainant *said that he did not apprehend any misconduct on the defendant's part, after the vessel once got to sea.* The Magistrate then desired complainant to make an application in due form, and he would order the defendant to be put on board. The words where I have italicised speak volumes.

Bishop Milman is gaining golden opinions from all classes of men here. He has thrown himself into his duties with an earnestness which augurs well for the future, whilst his having proceeded to visit Rangoon and Moulmain at this time of the year, when the weather in the Bay is particularly boisterous, has satisfied the public that he is not to be deterred by such considerations from pursuing the path of duty. Shortly before his leaving Calcutta on this voyage he is said to have remarked that he was not a "Simlah-ite" and was determined to ignore the weather when called upon to discharge the functions of his high office. This is as it should be, but it would be well if some experienced friends at his elbow would warn him that an Indian sun is not to be trifled with. It is not the less true however, that the public would rather see a Prelate doing this in his desire to advance the interest of those over whom he has been placed, than an easy-going, happy-go-lucky sort of Priest, who sees typhus fever beyond the gate of his Palace, and sun-strokes every where. Bishop Milman has inaugurated a movement which all who have given it a thought have regarded with satisfaction and approval. He believes, with many others, that such an office as the English Convocation agreed upon years ago, to be called a sub-diaconate or lay-diaconate, is very desirable, and he is about to introduce it. It is a well known fact that in many stations in India there are no clergymen although there are many Christian residents, and so it comes to pass that laymen are called upon to read the services and also a sermon. It will be easily believed that these gentlemen would discharge their duty with greater confidence and pleasure, if they possessed some recognized status. Two orders are accordingly to be introduced, the sub and the lay deaconate. The former will be filled by individuals drawn from the ranks of scripture readers, visitors of hospitals, &c., and the latter will be open to earnest laymen, who are anxious to work in the vineyard without payment of salary. That the latter will be the more useful of the two no reflecting man can doubt. If the former is to be recruited by men taken from the class of scripture readers we now have in Calcutta, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell a miserable failure, for these said scripture readers are unquestionably the most mischievous blockheads one can find in an easy day's journey. Their creed consists of only three articles, 1st, ultra-Calvanism, 2nd, Millenarianism, 3rd, wholesale damnation of all but themselves. One of the most prominent of these worthies believes and inculcates that the drinking of a glass of beer destroys all hope of eternal bliss; a second asserts that Abraham must come back to earth before the closing of the present dispensation, because he was promised the possession of the Holy Land, and never got any portion of it beyond the Cave of Machpelah; and a third leaves one to infer that he believes the attendance at Church, instead of at Chapel, to be destructive of all hope of heaven, a decided case of "all up with Squeers." This is the sort of thing with which Calcutta is afflicted, and for this, many good-hearted and liberal people open their purse strings. I am bound on the other hand to assert that these men are useful in their way, for they bring many instances of terrible indigence and distress to the knowledge of those who have the means of relief in their possession. We must wait for the return of Bishop Milman to see how his scheme will be launched.

LUTHER AND THE DEVIL.

To the Editor of the Pall Mall Gazette.

SIR,—I am sure if Luther were alive he would be much obliged to Dr. Forbes Winslow for his elaborate "psychological" disquisition on his case, but he would have, as I now propose to do, pointed out a much more simple solution of the difficulty. The fact is, Luther not only never had the privilege of an interview with his satanic majesty, but he never said that he had. The story is one of the many hoaxes got up to bring ridicule not only on the "great reformer" himself, but on the great work in which he was privileged to be a conspicuous and efficient actor. The alleged interview with the devil is one of the numerous perversions of Luther's writings after he was dead. That portion of Luther's writings (see vol. vii., p. 228, edit. Witemb. 1557) upon which the traditionary tale of his interview with the devil is built has been long since most completely exposed. The matter was decisively set at rest by Seckendorf, a Lutheran writer, who proved that one Justus Jonas, formerly a colleague in divinity of Luther, translated this piece of Luther's writings from the German into Latin, but garbled the text in many places and left out these words, "Meo corde; multas enim noctes mihi acerbas et molestas fecit," which ought immediately to follow the first sentence, "Satan mecum cœpit ejusmodi disputationem;" so that the passage would run thus, "Satan began with me, *in my heart*, the following disputation." (See Seckendorf's "Commentarius de Lutheranismo, &c.," lib. i. sec. cii. Lips, 1694).—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Lincoln's-inn Fields. C. H. COLLETTE.

THE GREEK PROFESSOR OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.

COLONEL S. KNOX (House of Commons, May 16) asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether his attention had been called to a letter in the *Daily News* of May 13th, signed by a government officer who was selected from Oxford University, by his predecessor the hon. baronet the member for Tamworth, as a Professor of Queen's College, Galway, in which he stated "That he is not prepared to acknowledge that their (the Fenians') ends were altogether wicked and foolish; that the apparently rabid hatred of the Fenian to the typical landowner is not only just but is absolutely involuntary; that if any people at all should at present be hanged for the good of the nation, and he holds that no hanging is requisite at all, the only hanging that public opinion of Europe and America would indorse would be that of some twenty landlords and some six Irish members of Parliament, including amongst the letter at least one lawyer; (Signed) Darcy Wentworth Thompson Greek Professor, Queen's College, Galway:" and whether her Majesty's government intended in the event of the above quoted letter being genuine, to retain the services of this professor.

Lord Naas said he had to state that a communication had been made to the president of the Queen's College, Galway, with respect to the letter in question, but as yet no reply had been received.

Sir R. Peel said he did not know why his name had been introduced into the question. When he held the office of Chief Secretary, M. Thompson was appointed with the sanction of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland and of the Vice-Chancellor of the university, solely on account of his proficiency in Greek scholarship. No inquiry was made as to his politics. He (Sir R. Peel) merely stated this fact, as it would seem that some blame had been imputed to him on account of the appointment. But as the opinions of hon. gentlemen opposite had undergone a great change in recent times on the land question, he should not wonder if Mr. Thompson's political opinions had also changed. (Laughter.)

THE FIRST BALANCE-SHEET OF THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK.

(*From the Economist, May 11.*)

ALL persons conversant with English banking were interested at the great experiment made by the National Provincial Bank in beginning business in London, and in consequence relinquishing (without any allowance from the Bank of England) their note circulation. But few people knew how small a matter that note circulation was to them. The limit of their circulation was 442,371*l*, but now they show that they have above *thirteen millions sterling* of real money deposited with them by other people. No other bank which separates its deposits from its acceptances, shows as much, or near as much, except the London and Westminster Bank and the Bank of England. Their account compares very favourably with that of most others in the most material respect—the amount of convertible securities is very large.

The liabilities to the public are as follow:—

	£
Deposits	13,059,813
Acceptances	335,422
Total	13,395,235

And the convertible securities are—

	£
Cash in hand, at Bank of England and branches, calls, and short loans	2,002,248
Government securities	2,248,476
Other securities, debentures, &c.	1,222,525
Total	5,473,249

Or more than two-fifths of the liabilities. It would be invidious to cite instances, but any one who will examine the body of accounts of banks which we publish half-yearly in collected forms, will find that such a large amount of available resources is very rare indeed.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than so good an account. Next to the Bank of England, there is hardly any bank of which the substantial soundness is so important as that of the National Provincial Bank of England. It runs through every part of England; if its credit is good, it strengthens all other credit; if it were not good, it would weaken all other credit, and, therefore, it is most satisfactory to find that we have such thorough and complete grounds for national reliance upon it.

MAXIMILIAN AND MEXICO—THE EMPEROR'S MISFORTUNES.

(*From the New York Times, May 3.*)

AFTER the departure of the French troops from Mexico, Maximilian stayed there on a point of honour. The Liberal leaders refused honourable terms to those who had upheld the Imperial cause, whether military officers or civil functionaries, and swore that they would avenge all the wrongs they had suffered under the intervention. Maximilian felt and declared that he could not desert his followers under these circumstances. He would struggle to secure better terms as long as it was possible for him to struggle at all, or, at last, he would accept the fate of those who had adhered to his fortunes during the stormy years in which he had worn the Imperial purple. When, shortly after the French left, it was seen that the threats of the Liberals were to be bloodily executed—when three or four massacres of Imperialist prisoners took place in quick succession—Maximilian redoubled his efforts to compel Juarez to grant such terms as an adversary had the right to demand. In moving from the city of Maxico, and planting his army at Queretaro—in placing a competent garrison at Vera Cruz, and others at various strong and important points—it certainly seemed that he could hold out long enough to extract other treatment than that of the gallows. Since he moved to Queretaro, moreover, he has never ceased to carry on negotiations with Juarez; and there is reason to believe that the latter could at any time have brought the war to an end merely by offering a general amnesty to those who were serving on the Imperial side.

By continuing the struggle thus long, however, it would seem that Maximilian has not only failed to gain the point he was after, but has sacrificed himself. If the report we have from the Liberal authorities be true, that after the fall of Queretaro and the wreck of the Imperial army, Maximilian decamped to parts unknown or concealed himself in the captured city, then the Imperial cause has come to an end in such a way that Escobedo can work his will upon his enemies without interference. If our Mexican news had not so often proved false, there would be less doubt of the veracity of the details of the present intelligence. We venture to predict that, if it prove true, there has been defection on the part of Imperialist leaders serving under Maximilian. For, up to latest accounts from the Imperialist camp, Maximilian was not only able to compete sharply with the army besieging his position, but he was careful to keep open his communications with the capital, so that he could effect a retreat in case Queretaro was captured. Were the latest news not so positive that the broken-down Emperor had "secretly fled," we should have surmised that he had retired with such army as he could control to the city of Mexico, there to prepare for another siege, and try again for better terms than the gallows. If he has really fallen into the sanguinary hands of Escobedo we can only hope that the remonstrance of our Government against his execution will be heeded.

It is noteworthy that simultaneously with the report that Maximilian has been brought to bay and his army destroyed, we have the announcement that one of the Mexican leaders has "pronounced" against Juarez, and in favour of Ortega. This is not the first movement we have had in this direction; and if we do not quickly have more of them, we must give the Mexicans credit for having opened a new chapter in their turbid history.

THE DEFENCE OF THE COLONIES.

(*From the Times.*)

FOR some years past a revolution has been in progress which, though not on any ground to be deplored, must eventually act with material effect both on our military establishments at home and on the relations between the mother country and the colonies. When our distant settlements were first founded it was natural, and even necessary, that the military power of the Imperial Government should be interposed between a handful of colonists and the swarms of jealous and hostile savages by which the new-comers were surrounded. It was in the natural course of events, too, that this arrangement should long survive the circumstances in which it had taken its rise, but the remarkable fact was that, when the anachronism was at length discovered and a discussion raised upon the subject, violent opposition was offered to the reform obviously demanded. Long after the colonies were competent to protect themselves we persisted, at our own expense, in providing that protection for them, and in discouraging the efforts which they were disposed to make for their proper security. This singular policy was due partly, perhaps, to the inveteracy of military traditions, and partly to certain views of colonial government, but it received its strongest support from a zealous class of philanthropists who imagined that the aboriginal races would be less tenderly dealt with if left to the hands of the settlers themselves. An Imperial force, it was thought, would be more under control than a colonial levy, less liable to exasperation, and more mercifully disposed in general towards native delinquents on occasions of quarrel. At any rate, from one cause or another, the system survived, and it would probably be in full vigour at this moment had not the obligation been found at last too onerous to be endured. Men became scarce in the mother country, and taxation heavy, until at length retrenchment was resolved upon, and the colonies had the option placed before them of either losing their garrisons or paying for such troops as might be allowed to remain. This reform has now been going on for some little time, but the actual state of affairs in New Zealand at the present moment will furnish an apt illustration both of the extravagance of the system now expiring and of the efforts made to keep it alive. We shall put plain figures before the public in verification of the story to be told, for otherwise the statement would be absolutely incredible.

The colony of New Zealand comprised, in December, 1864, as many as 172,158 inhabitants of European descent, and of these upwards of 100,000 were males. That was the strength of the settlement. The savages or native tribes against whom defence had to be provided were 55,970 in number in the year 1858, and of these 17,343 were known to be males above 14 years old. But the native population has been notoriously declining year after year, and if we assume that these Maories could muster 12,000 fighting men in the year 1864 we shall be taking a most liberal estimate of their strength. It must now, however, be added that of these natives a considerable proportion were always "friendly"—that is, prepared to assist the settlers in a war against their brethren. On this score we may fairly take off 5,000 from the 12,000, and so we arrive at the conclusion that on one side was a European colony with nearly 180,000 inhabitants, supported by 5,000 native auxiliaries, and on the other, at the very outside, some 7,000 savages. Anybody would think this proportion sufficiently favourable as it stood, but we shall scarcely be believed when we add that at that very time—namely, at the end of 1864—it was thought necessary to maintain in New Zealand, for the protection of the settlers, an Imperial army of fully 10,000 men. To complete the picture we must state that this army was by no means uniformly victorious, and that the savages, who are said to have had at no time more than 5,000 men actually in the field, maintained a war against the Empire and colony together for three whole years with no inconsiderable success.

The fact is that the most extravagant system of warfare was also the least effective. Regular troops with their regular tactics were utterly unfit for campaigns in the bush, and only became effective in proportion as they were assimilated to irregulars or Volunteers. Half as many backwoodsmen suitably armed and equipped would have done the work better, but we persisted in a system which was equally notable for its cost and its inefficiency. What is extraordinary, too, is that now the case is made clear, a struggle on the point is still obstinately maintained. In the correspondence from New Zealand which we yesterday published, it appeared that the Government, or, at any rate, the Governor of the colony, clung tenaciously to the Imperial garrison, and in explanation of the phenomenon it was alleged that if the troops were withdrawn and a native war should break out, the colony would be left practically defenceless. How such a result could be apprehended under the circumstances we have described it may well puzzle an English reader to imagine, but we are told that though the colonists are numerous and brave they are not very amenable to military discipline, and that the Government hesitates to rely upon levies so insubordinate for the shock of actual war. On this we must remark that war in New Zealand means simply self-defence; that the colonists when called upon to fight would be fighting for their homes and families, and that to suppose they would mutiny or lay down their arms under such circumstances is well-nigh impossible. It may be admitted on behalf of the Government that the colony has been kept so long in a state of pupillage as to make a change somewhat difficult, and that a Maori is from his courage and his martial aptitudes something more than an ordinary savage. Indeed, these natives seem to be perfectly aware of their own value as soldiers, for every native soldier, we are told, in a certain corps of our auxiliaries demanded the daily pay of an English ensign as the price of his services. But we really cannot imagine that 5,000 Maories, which is the largest force ever likely to be in the field against us, could be formidable to a British colony capable of turning out 50,000 fighting men. It is far more probable that a force of 10,000, or even 5,000 colonial levies, whether organized as police, or constabulary, or militia, could keep the peace of the border against any enemies. The system has been tried at the Cape—a colony which for many years was as troublesome in this respect as New Zealand, and it is there found that a mounted police force does excellent service. At any rate, we are justified in saying that the old system of colonial garrisons can neither be revived nor continued. These garrisons were popular enough on their stations, no doubt. Soldiers are usually favourites everywhere, and a British regiment in a colony improved the society, promoted the expenditure of money, and formed a kind of link between the new country and the old. But even if the colonists should consent to defray the cost of these garrisons, the system as it existed in New Zealand could not possibly be defended. We might as well send out policemen to those countries as soldiers, and when it is a question at home how troops are to be raised for the maintenance of our establishments, it would be an absurdity to persist in keeping a little army at the antipodes for the protection, not of a handful of settlers against a nation of savages, but of a strong British colony against the feeble remnant of a divided and declining race. Our countrymen in New Zealand can undoubtedly provide for their own defence, not only more easily, but far more effectually than we can do so for them, and the time has come when the truth should be recognized on one side as well as on the other.

JOINT-STOCK HOSPITALITY.

(*From the London Review.*)

COLONEL LOYD-LINDSAY has been so eminently favoured by fortune that it must be a new sensation for him to find himself in an unenviable position. But he is addressing himself to a task of so awkward a character in so awkward a way that he will probably soon be of opinion that to win the Victoria Cross over again would be a preferable undertaking. As yet, however, it is pretty evident that he is not fully sensible of the ambiguous position in which he is placed. Last year, when the King of the Belgians entertained the British volunteers, it was a moot point whether Lord Mayor Phillips, or Colonel Loyd-Lindsay was the greater man. Even Londoners were doubtful on the point so long as the Brussels *fetes* were the subject of the hour, and though the Belgians may have learned after the fashion of the Continent to the Lord Mayor, it must have been with considerable reservations in favour of the fairhaired volunteer chief who distributed general invitation with a freedom worthy of his character as hero of the occasion. This year the tables are turned. A general invitation is a general invitation. But it is an invitation nevertheless, and it may be accepted. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's general invitations have been accepted, and he has sought with much anxiety, not to say perturbation, to know how many Belgian volunteers are likely to come to England on the strength of them. No great certainty can be arrived at, for a general invitation to a volunteer force may lead almost to a friendly occupation, or may meet with a very limited response. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay hears of as many as 2,000 visitors, and of as few as 500, and he seems as little prepared for the latter number as for the former. In his perplexity, which every one who ever gave a general invitation must sincerely commiserate, he naturally hesitated a little, but at last he took a bold and generous resolve. He threw himself on the public. It should never be said that he took advantage of his position and his affluence to monopolize the honour of entertaining the gallant foreigners whose Sovereign last year entertained him and his volunteer associates so sumptuously. It must be a national, it must not be a personal affair. He subdued his first impulses of hospitality and ostentation. He confined himself to a modest subscription. He only presented himself at all in the matter as *locum tenens* for Lord Bury. The public should see, the public did see, how self-denying a millionaire warrior could be. Sooner than vaunt his wealth, our Timon, though in the height of his prosperity, would entertain his foreign friends with lukewarm water; but in the mean time he would send round his coffer to Lucullus and the rest, and give them an opportunity of sharing the glory he might have had completely to himself. In all this we see the self-abnegation of a noble mind. An inferior man might have made it simply a question whether he could afford to entertain these Belgians at his own costs and charges. Men have even been known to embarrass themselves for years on smaller occasions, and with less temptation to be lavish; but with great possessions comes great delicacy on the subject of expenditure. Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove vain-glorious, and to shrink from a coarse excess of liberality is, in Crœsus, the surest mark of refinement. The world would be no place for a poor man to live in if Dives went about, rudely wrapping people in purple and fine linen, and compelling all and sundry to taste his sumptuous daily fare. To restrain hospitable instincts within bounds is the smallest homage opulence can pay to the sensibilities of moderate means. Thus it happens that many a rich young man besides the one in the Gospel goes away sorrowful rather than indulge his taste for making others happy; and Colonel Loyd-Lindsay himself would by this time have been bemoaning the unhappy deprivations of his position had not a generous ingenuity relieved him from their pressure. An appeal to the public was a happy mean—if we may use that expression without misconstruction—between grandly feting and coldly neglecting his guests. Any one may start a subscription list. The subscribing public are no respecters of persons. One name is as good as another in the place of president of a subscription committee, except that one name may bring more money than another. And a name redolent of money brings money. Colonel Loyd-Lindsay might sleep peacefully in the assurance that the Belgians would be hospitably treated, without his having to be obtrusive in paying the bill, as soon as he had put down his own name as first donor. Who would not be in such good company? A "V. C." and husband of the *premiere* heiress, men used to say, in England, he was sure to be well and liberally accompanied, and his adventure would happily combine an adequate amount of personal responsibility with a discreet avoidance of egotism. No one can ever say Colonel Loyd-Lindsay did not take care of his Belgians, and no one can say he kept them all to himself. Probably the most sharpened refinement never hit upon a more adroit, or, considering the position of the Colonel, a more courageous way out of a difficulty. And thus far good fortune has attended his enterprise. It is only on a wider and more discriminating view that we arrive at our conclusion, that at this moment the hero of the Brussels fetes is not a man to be envied. To our coarser perceptions it would have seemed more grateful to pay for the whole affair at once or else to have let it alone. It must be a little hard, surely, for a great county magnate to become an amateur secretary of a charity—to lay in hundreds of envelopes and quires of postage stamps, to see the managers of daily papers on the subject of advertisements, to sow circulars broadcast, to rake up arguments for moving speeches, to tout for royal patronage. Had it been consistent with his position to indulge his ardent impulses, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, we may be sure, would have gladly avoided the necessity of congratulating his supporters on the declared adhesion of the Prince of Wales to his cause. He cannot have experienced unalloyed satisfaction either when he sought, and sought in vain, an interview on the subject with his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. Then again, fancy communicating, like the secretary of a ragged-school, with the Admiralty in order to persuade their lordships to convey the Belgians hither for their cheap trip in vessels of war, and than hieing to the steamboat proprietors for an estimate, to be submitted to the Committee, of the cost of bringing the Belgian volunteers up the river to Westminster Bridge. Considerable gravity must have been required too, to suggest, at a quasi-public meeting, that a certain proportion of the expected guests might be entertained by the people of Windsor, and would thus have the felicity of inspecting that "place of interest and amusement," the Castle. We only wonder the gallant deviser of liberal things did not go a shade further and submit to her Majesty a suggestion that the state apartments might be given up to the Belgian visitors as dormitories, in which case they might at once have sweetly restored tired nature and conveniently studied our royal art treasures. A "quiet day at the Crystal Palace" was a brilliant suggestion worthy of comfortable Mrs. Brown. An "expedition up the river to Richmond Park, which might be made a regular gala day by steamers and boats turning out," at the expense of their owners, "to welcome the visitors." "On their return, after partaking of a repast under the trees"—the materials to be provided, probably, if the subscription would "run to it"—"they might close the day"—happy foreigners—"by a visit to Cremorne Gardens," to which the "enterprising lessee" would, doubtless, readily admit them at a reduction. When we add that a visit to the Kensington Museum and the Zoological Gardens is in contemplation, we begin to fear that too much rapture may overthrow the reason of some of Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's favoured guests. And yet the Colonel's programme includes two other ravishing items, a City entertainment—nondescript—and an Inns of Court *fête* [illegible] scene, the Temple Gardens. Both of these Colonel Loyd-Lindsay's Committee can regard philosophically, because for neither will they have to pay. And now it is for the British public, as the old formula runs, "not to be backed in coming forward;" but however the matter may end, one thing seems to us pretty certain, that long before its termination, Colonel Loyd-Lindsay will wish either that he had had nothing to do with it, or that he had done the thing well out of his own pocket. If we English don't know how to [illegible] public hospitalities, we ought to give up the attempt. This limited-liability style of entertainment is about the slowest, poorest, and meanest that can be adopted; and considering that every petty difficulty and every cheap proposal is discussed in public, aired in the newspapers, and, of course, published at full length in Continental journals as the most interesting item of English intelligence, it must be confessed that Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, however he may come out of the matter himself, has taken the surest method of making this country ridiculous in the eyes of all Europe. He must indeed have brought British hospitality to a pretty pass when a friendly journalist has to help him out of his difficulty by suggesting that the Belgians are very simple-minded, not at all like Parisians, and ready to be delighted with almost anything. How pleasant it would be to ask a friend ceremoniously to dinner, and then to go about congratulating yourself at the top of your voice that he never wanted more than shoulder of mutton and shilling claret?

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CORRESPONDENT in Constantinople informs us that grave apprehensions prevail as to some disturbances taking place there. Arms and ammunition to a large extent have been brought in recently, and although the importation has not been allowed, smuggling has been actively carried on. I have it on the authority of the leading house in the trade that many thousands of revolvers have been sold during the past few weeks. These arms are not re-exported, but remain here, for what purpose is yet to be seen. An uneasy feeling exists among the Mussulmans, but whether they mean mischief no one can yet positively say. The ferment among a section of the Franks is easily understood by the fact of Russian agency being actively at work. We are as fast as possible drifting towards great and dangerous complications, and the Eastern question will in comming events assume vastly wider proportions than we have yet known. As an evidence that there is reason to apprehend some movement amongst the fanatical section of the Mussulmans, I may mention that no less than a hundred of that party were recently arrested, and without any form of trial summarily sent away to a remote province in a government steamer."

THE BREADALBANE PEERAGE.—The case of Campbell and another *v.* Campbell, which arises out of a competition for the entailed lands and estates of Breadalbane, and which indirectly involves the title of the Earldom of Breadalbane, was commenced in the House of Lords on May 16. The appeal is brought from a decision of the first division of the Court of Session in Scotland, the appellant being Lieutenant C. W. Campbell, formerly in the 19th but now in the 2nd Regiment of Bengal Cavalrp, who claims to be sixth Earl of Breadalbane and Holland, Viscount of Tay and Pentland, Lord Glenorchy in the peerage of Scotland; and the respondent being John Alexander Gavin Campbell, of Glenfallock, who claims the same titles and dignities. The competitors claim through a common ancestor, William Campbell, of Glenfallock, who was their great grandfather. The respondent claims to be descended from James Campbell, who was the second son of William Campbell; and the appellant is descended from John Campbell who was William Campbell's sixth son. The questions turns upon the marriage or no marriage of James Campbell with Eliza Blanchard or Ludlow, with whom he had lived for some years in adultery. The case is likely to occupy a considerable time in being argued seeing that the printed papers delivered occupy nearly 15,00 pages.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 26th July 1854.* Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)
Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.
This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.
On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 6 do.
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
Bombay, 15th February 1867. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.
Head Office.—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
Manager.—M. BALFOUR, Esq.
London Bankers—MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE, & Co.
The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 4 months sight at 1/11½ per Rupee.
3 do. 1/11¼ „
2 do. 1/11 „
1 do. 1/10¾ „
On demand 1/10½
No drafts at four months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.
Interest.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.
On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.
Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
Bombay, 27th May 1867.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—20, HATTON COURT THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—
4 months' sight (on City Bank) at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. ... at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. ... at 1s. 10¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 10½d. „
INTEREST.
On Deposits repayable on demand will be Credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. on minimum monthly Balances up to one lac of Rupees in the case of all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000, when such has been the case no interest will be allowed, and on fixed deposits as follow:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.
REMITTANCES.
The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ percent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 4 ms' sight above £50 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
„ 3 do. 1s. 11¼d. „
„ 2 do. 1s. 11d. „
„ 1 do. 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland do. } On Ireland do. } Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight. } 1s. 10½d. „
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.
INTEREST.
On Deposit accounts payable on demand will be credited half yearly on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balances should same not have fallen during the half year below Rs. 1,000. Where balances have fallen below Rs. 1,000 no interest will be allowed.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
12 months ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... 5 „
3 do. ... 4 „
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ¼ per cent.
All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.
Bombay, 22nd May 1867.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—ESTABLISHED in India 1844.
Capital One Million Sterling, in 20,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Paid up Capital £[illegible].
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.—[illegible] PAKEY, Esq., General Manager.
INSPECTOR OF BRANCHES IN INDIA.—DAVID LANCASTER, Esq.
BRANCHES.—Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Lahore, Allahabad, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Jubbulpore and Benares.
London Bankers—Union Bank of London.
EXCHANGE.
4 months' sight ... at 1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
3 do. ... at 1s. 11¼d. „
2 do. ... at 1s. 11d. „
1 do. ... at 1s. 10¾d. „
On demand ... at 1s. 10½d. „
On Scotland and Ireland ... at 1s. 10½d. „
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe ... at 1s. 10½d.
The Bank draws upon its Head Office, 76, King William Street, London, and on the Union Bank of London.
Government Securities are purchased and sold, also Bills of Exchange on England, Calcutta, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee; *and on every large Town in India*, Australia and Continental Europe, also on *Alexandria, Cairo, and Baghdad.*
The Bank draws upon Melbourne and Sydney in Australia.
The Bank will transmit Bills direct to England on being furnished with the correct address of the party to whom the remittance is to be forwarded.
The Bank undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper and Certificates of Shares in Joint Stock Companies, and will draw the Interest or Dividends thereon, as declared half-yearly when authorized so to do, and remit the same by its own Bills without any charge. On surrender of such Paper or Scrip a Commission of ¼ per cent. will be charged.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 at two per cent. per annum. Interest is also given on *fixed* deposits half yearly.—
At 6 per cent. requiring twelve months' [illegible] of withdrawal
At 5 ditto, nine
At 4 ditto, six
At 3 ditto, three [illegible]
Deposits may generally be availed of, [illegible] notice; by the Bank's Bills on London.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of [illegible] one month's notice of paying off any of the above Deposits, or [illegible] modifying their terms.
Any further information as to Rules of Business, &c., may be had on application to the Manager.
Remittances to be endorsed thus:—"Pay to the Delhi and London Bank, Limited, or order."
Hours of Business—10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.
Delhi and London Bank, Limited, Rampart Row Bombay, 30th April 1867.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. [illegible] (£[illegible]).
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. [illegible] (£[illegible],970).
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. [illegible],000 (£ 22,000).
Head Office—Calcutta.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Madras, and London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., Merchant.
FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
SETH A. APCAR, Esq., of Messrs. Apcar & Co.
C. E. CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. Cresswell & Co.
MANOCKJEE RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.
BABOO DOORGACHURN LAW, of Messrs. Praunkissen, Law & Co.
BABOO HEERALAUL SEAL, Zemindar.
LONDON BOARD.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of the Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)
London Bankers.
The Bank of England and National Provincial Bank of England.
Office in London ... No. 80, King William Street.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 50,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives on Money, on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 13th March 1867.

WANTED.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED Assistant Engineers and Surveyors for Survey. Apply to the undersigned.
FRANCIS MATHEW, Chief Resident Engineer.
Bombay, 16th May 1867.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET! TO LET!! TO LET!!! (immediate possession) OFFICES and GODOWNS in Sassoon's Building in Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Mint (East Side). Rent moderate. Apply to BAZONJEE AND NUSSERWANJEE No. 19 and 20 (West Side.)

TO BE LET.—THE THIRD FLOOR of the building occupied by the London Asiatic and American Company (Limited) in Elphinstone Circle, commanding a splendid view of the harbour and with every convenience for residence.
Apply to the LONDON ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED.)
13th May 1867.

NOTICE.—To be let a COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, in Mazagon, Gunpowder Road, No. 10, on Maria Hill, lately vacated by DR. FOGERTY. Apply to PREMABAI HEMABHAI.

NOTICE.—TO LET, a commodious BUNGALOW on the Hill at Worlee facing the Sea. For particulars as to rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. TRENN at the Hon'ble Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy's Residence, Girgaum Back Road.
Bombay, 6th June 1867.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Elphinstone Circle, at present occupied by the Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited). Increased accommodation might be given if required. Apply to
RITCHIE, STEAURT & Co.
Bombay, 5th April 1867.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq.; Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.
DIRECTORS.

Bernard Hall, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
William Hind, Esq.	W. Thompson Hill, Esq.
Patrick Hunter, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
Henry Fowler, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Lewis J. M. Mason, Esq.	Joseph Kitchen, Esq.
William Aikin, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
H. G. Ashhurst, Esq.	Dadabhai Naorojee, Esq.
John Bateson, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. Barclay Reynolds, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.	Thomas Simpson, Esq.
Thomas Cardwell, Esq.	Francis Tothill, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	

ACTUARY & GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SECRETARY.—John Elphick Leyland, Esq.
The Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first class offices. For further information and particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON E.C.
JOHN ALEXANDER HANKEY, Esq.—*Governor.*
BONAMY DOBREE, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
PATRICK F. ROBERTSON, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*
DIRECTORS.

NATH. ALEXANDER, Esq.	HARRY GEO. GORDON, Esq.
J. ALVES ARBUTHNOT, Esq.	EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
RICH. BAGGALLAY, Esq.	SAM. GREGSON, Esq., M.P.
H. BONHAM BAX, Esq.	A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.	LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
EDWARD BUDD, Esq.	CHARLES LYALL, Esq.
MARK W. COLLET, Esq.	JOHN ORD, Esq.
CHARLES CRAWLEY, Esq.	Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
SIR FRED. CURRIE, Bart.	DAVID POWELL, Esq.
F. G. DALGETY, Esq.	ALEX. TROTTER, Esq.
JOHN ENTWISLE, Esq.	WM. BRYCE WATSON, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.	LESTOCK P. WILSON, Esq.

JOHN LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
W. G. HUNTER, Esq., F. R. C. S., *Medical Referee in Bombay.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years' premiums have been paid.
The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.
Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
Floating Policies are granted at usual premiums.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies:—
Madras ... Messrs. ARBUTHNOT, & Co.
Calcutta ... „ MACKILLOP, STEWART, & Co.
Hong Kong ... „ DENT & Co.
Shanghai ... „ DENT & Co.
Mauritius ... „ BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne ... „ DALGETY & Co.
Launceston ... „ DU CROZ & Co.
Hobart Town ... „ MR. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide ... „ ELDER & Co.
Sydney ... „ FANNING GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin ... „ DALGETY RATTRAY & Co.
For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV, Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
G. TAYLOR, Esq.
H. Cleveland, Esq. | J. Bogie, Esq.
A. Hay, Esq.
AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee. Dr. J. W. Reynalds. | *Solicitors.* Messrs. Kelly & Co.
After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring...	£7,590,968
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,458,379
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were	£823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.
So that the Annual Premium of an individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium.. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0
No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.
Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1866.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling. Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.
FIRE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Fire Premiums 1862		300,690	15	11
Do.	1863	341,668	3	2
Do.	1864	406,403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of		64,735	10	8

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.
LIFE BRANCH.

		£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860		73,150	18	6
Do.	1862	105,703	1	11
Do.	1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 16th September 1864.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES as follows—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—FLOWER & SONS' BEER, bottled by Ashe, in cases, suitable for up-country carriage, of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 5, and 7 Dozen Pints at Rs. 3 per Dozen, Cash.
Aitken's Falkirk Ale Bottled by Dove in Casks of 4 Dozen Quarts at Rs. 4, and 7 dozen Pints at Rs. 2½.
FINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Bombay, 15th May 1867.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that we have transferred the agency for the sale of Messrs. JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality Champagne to Messrs. J. A. BROWN & Co, who will always be prepared to supply this very fine dry sparkling Wine.
20th May 1867 JACKSON, ACKROYD & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CLARETS,	Eshenauer 'Benecke—			
	St. Estephe	at Rs.	12	per doz
Do.	Do. St. Julien	„	15	„
Do.	Do. Pauillac	„	18	„
Do.	Do. Pontet Canet	„	25	„
Brandy, Aef de Luze—Gold Ring		„	18	„
Champagne, Lelegard		„	25	„

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Cursetjee Furdonjee's Building, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1866.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—
CLARET. J. Belly, Te Vieux Medoc... Rs. 11 per dozen.
OLD COGNAC, H. & C. Balaresque ... „ 22 do.
BURGUNDY do. do ... „ 15 do.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & Co.
Bombay, 28th May, 1867, 16, Apollo Street.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED,) Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Mosselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Spakling Brand a Crown	
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Do. Fine Still Blue Seal	30
Do. Superior Still Green Seal	40
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. do. Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port Black Seal	26
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19
Curacoa, Sweet or Dry	42
Maraschino	48

N. N.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
1st January 1866.

STILL HOCKS AND MOSELLE,
Of light "alcoholic strength, and yet almost imperishable through their purity, and with marked fragrance of the true vinous character, the Rhenish Wines are the Wines for intellectual gaity."—Druitt on Wines.
A consignment of these for the Hot Season has just been received from CUTLER, PALMER & Co., the finest for years.
Breakfast ... Rs. 26 per dozen.
Fine, Dinner ... „ 33 „
Dessert (Johannisberg & Marcobrunner) „ 50 and Rs. 40
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.—Messrs. ROGERS & Co. have just cleared another shipment of C. P. & Co.'s liquids, and are now executing outstanding orders. In consequence of the increasing demand for some of the Wines, particularly Still Hocks and Burgundies, great difficulty is found in keeping up adequate stocks, consumers are therefore recommended to forward their orders at once. The Brandies and expensive Sherries having had twenty-five years of steady sale are always in stock.
BURGUNDIES. For an encomium on these see Dr. Druitt on Wines. The Gouty and all others are strongly recommended a perusal of that work which will form Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s best Advertisement.
Chambertin ... Rs. 48
Nuits ... „ 36
Macon ... „ 24
CHAMPAGNES. (Drunk at Marlborough House).
Quarts ... Rs. 38, Rs. 31, and Rs. 26
Pints ... „ 20, „ 17, „ 14
BRANDIES. The following which are samples are exquisite.
Cognac of 1851 ... Rs 50
„ Old Brown ... „ 36
They are distinct from the usual qualities in stock Rs. 33, Rs. 28 and Rs. 22.
For details of all see Price Lists.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay and Poona.

Established in Bombay 1842.
Established in London and Bordeaux 1815.
MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. solicit that orders for their well known Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, from their friends in India, may be sent
In BOMBAY ... from Messes and private consumers to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ „ from Native Shopkeepers to Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla.
„ POONA ... to Messrs. Rogers & Co.
„ Secunderabad Saugor, Kamptee, Seetabuldee, &c. } „ „ Cursetjee & Co.
„ Mhow ... „ „ Merwanjee Cooverjee & Co.
„ Ahmedabad & Guzerat „ „ Jehangir Pestonjee & Co.
„ Kurrachee ... „ „ Budgett and Hughes.
„ Calicut ... „ „ Hirjee & Co.
„ Madras ... „ „ Binny & Co.
„ Calcutta ... „ „ Folkard & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SPARKLING CHAMPAGNES specially prepared for India, shipped in quarts and pints:—in three qualities and four styles. These Wines are of the very best procurable.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRIES are selected with the greatest care and especially for a tropical climate: they comprise six qualities and styles.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CORDIALS are Luxardo, Wynaud Fockink, and Heerings, shippers well known, and who excel all others in the manufacture of them. Cheap imitations should be avoided.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. RESPECTFULLY notify that the selling prices of their Wines are fixed by their friends above named, to whom enquiries should be addressed for terms, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
WHOLESALE LONDON HOUSE, 44, Mark Lane.
RETAIL LONDON HOUSE, Charing Cross Railway Arches.
BORDEAUX HOUSE Place du Champs de Mars

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s CLARETS are Pure Wines of the Choicest Vintages and Chateaux. These are shipped direct from their Bordeaux Cellars in six qualities, in quarts and pints.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s PORTS in quarts and pints, are Vintage Wines of two qualities only.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s MOSELLE AND HOCK, (in quarts and pints) either Sparkling or Still, are from the best known Houses in Germany. These Wines are confidently recommended as being interior to none shipped to India.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s OLD PALE COGNAC, (protected by a Trade Mark on capsule and label). This well known old Brandy is highly recommended.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s BEST LONDON OLD TOM, and OLD JAMAICA RUM, need only be compared with similarly named spirits shipped to India to be preferred to them (protected by Trade Mark on capsule and label.)

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKEY from the most approved Distilleries (protected by Trade Mark.)

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BEER.—WM. YOUNGER & Co.'s well-known INDIA PALE ALE:—Consignments ex "A. O. A.," *Daphne*, and *John Bright*, are now ready for delivery,—price Rs. 5 per dozen qts.; Rs. 3½ per dozen pints. Apply to
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

IRISH WHISKEY.—DUNVILLES CELEBRATED V. R. WHISKEY Rs. 18 per Dozen. N. B. 2 Quarter Casks of the above for sale.
CLARETS—Excellent Bordeaux Rs. 11 per Dozen. (to effect quick sales)
HUNGARIAN WINES Red and White Voslauer Rs. 20 per dozen. Red and White Goldick Rs. 25.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1867. BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE.—TENNENT'S BEER, selling off cheap to close a consignment.
Revd. S EDULJEE'S Gujrati Grammar chiefly suited for Officers and others learning English. Apply to
7, Forbes Street. ROGERS, COHEN & Co.

MORICE COX'S BEER just arrived. Price Rs. 5 per dozen Quarts. Agents, THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED).
Bombay, 29th May 1867.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—MARRIAN'S BEER, Capsuled.
4 Doz. Cases, at Rs. 5 per doz. qts.
The above Beer has obtained high favour in the Australian Markets. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bombay, 20th February 1867.

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.
WEEKLY SALE.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, in Rampart Row.
On account of underwriters:—
A quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods.
On account of concerned:—
An Invoice of beautiful Bohemia Glassware, consisting of Toilet Sets, Toilet Bottles, Decanters with Glasses, Flower Vases, Butter Pots, Centre Pieces, &c &c. An Invoice of Rimmel's Perfumery.
And any other goods that may be offered.
On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock in the after noon, G. B. GLADING will sell by Public Auction at Mount Road, Chinchpogly, opposite Oil Mills, a quantity of Reclamation Tools consisting of Force Pump with Laatter Hose, Crowbars, Picks, Sovels, Baskets, Forges with bellows, one large Tent, &c. &c.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Several carriage and riding Horses.
Single seated Brougham.
A Theodolite and Level.
Double barreled rifle and Gun by Reilly.
Fine Lunca Cheeroots Rs. 12 and 15 per 1000.
Bombay, 13th June, 1867. G. B. GLADDING.

CRAWFORD & Co. 3, Marine Street, Bombay.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VIS-A-VIS CARRIAGE, HORSE, &c.
On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public Auction on the premises of Messrs. Rogers & Co, Byculla, the Household Furniture, Vis-a-vis Carriage, Horse, &c. of the late W. H. Kent. Esq., the same comprises Round, Pier, Side, and Writing Tables, Chairs, Tea Poys, Whatnot, Sofa, Couches, Camp Cot, Dumb Waiter, a Billard Table with balls, cues, and marking board, a Model Steam Engine, a Musical Box, China Hall Lanterns, first-rate Pictures, Opera Glass, Stereoscope, Bed and Table Linen, Books on General Literature, &c. &c.
AT 1 P. M.
An elegant light Vis-a-vis Carriage, with lamps complete, by Wilson, of Glasgow.
A young Bay Arab Horse and plated Mounted Harness.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.
USUAL SALE.
On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Madapollams.
3 „ „ Jacconets.
9 „ „ Shirtings.
4 „ „ T. Cloths.
3 Cases White & Grey Dhotees.
6 „ Cotton Handkerchiefs.
2 „ T. Red Chintz.
4 „ Sarries.
An Invoice of 71 cases fresh Oilmanstore, by John Moir and Sons, consisting of Pickles, Sauces, and Venegar of various kinds, Lucca Oil, Mustard, Lemon, Calf foot, Orange Jelly, &c. &c.
SALE OF THE SHIP "PERSIA."
Under instructions from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, the Ship "Persia," 664 tons registered, built of Oak at Greenock, well found in every respect and ready for Sea, coppered this year, and certified as a good insurance risk.
25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.
Bombay, 12th June, 1867. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Long Cloths, Madapollams, Jacconets, Shirtings, &c.
Ex Overland.
5 Cases Navy Blue and Green Prints.
5 „ 350 Pieces 9/8 White Ground Prints.
AT 1 P. M.
By order of Suntookjee Sorabjee, on account and at the risk of Abdool Rahim bin Abdoola:—
1 Pair of Bay Arab Horses, height about 14-2½.
1 Light Grey Arab 14-2 Racer.
SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGE HORSE, &c., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STATION, BYCULLA.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of E. Jessop, Esq., (proceeded to Europe) comprising Rich Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, Rich Plated Ware such as Dishes, Covers, Spoons and Forks, Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, Salvers, Bread Basket, Butter Pot, Tea Set, Candle Sticks, Cutlery, neatly carved Blackwood Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Couches, Tea Poys, Side Board, Chiffoniers, Cots, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Carpets, Lamps, Pictures, Books, Copper Cooking Pots, and Dispense Articles, &c.
AT 1 P. M.
A Handsome self-driving Phaeton, with a good strong Bay Horse and Harness complete.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.
An English built Light Phaeton, with a good serviceable Grey Horse and Harness complete.
No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.
TO LET.—A suite of apartments, above BENNETT & Co.'s Rooms.
TO LET.—From the 15th of June next, a handsomely furnished House, situated in one of the pleasantest parts of Mazagon, has Vehar water in the compound, and the Bed-rooms have English W. C. attached. The house is suitable for a family, or for four or five Bachelors. Terms moderate.
For further particulars apply to Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Fort.
SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AN ENGLISH BUILT PHAETON WITH HORSE AND HARNESS, AT TARWADDY, MALABAR HILL.
On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the Handsome Household Furniture, &c., of H. W. Penson, Esq., (proceeded to Europe), the same comprises, Rich Cut Glass Ware, Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Curry Dishes, Dish Covers, Centre Piece, Cruet, Egg, Liquor, and Pickle Frames, Spoons and Forks, Tea Set, Salver, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c. Handsomely Carved Blackwood Furniture such as Couches, Chairs, Tables, Presses, Chiffoniers, Tea-poys, Screens, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Hat Stand, Whatnot, Dressing Glasses, Double Light Argand Lamp, Carpets, Iron Bedstead, Childrens' Do., Pictures, Table Ornaments, Books, Copper Cooking Utensils and Dispense Articles, &c.
No. 5, Forbes-Street. BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th June, 1867.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for *Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion.*
And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their ACIDULATD LEMON SYRUP.
It forms most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.
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